

Frontispeice



*W. Stukeley delin. ex numismate argenteo ampliato,
penes Matt. Duane Ar. maij 22. 1756.*

THE
MEDALLIC HISTORY
OF
MARCUS AVRELIVS VALERIUS
CARAVSIVS,
EMPEROR in BRITTAİN.

BOOK I.

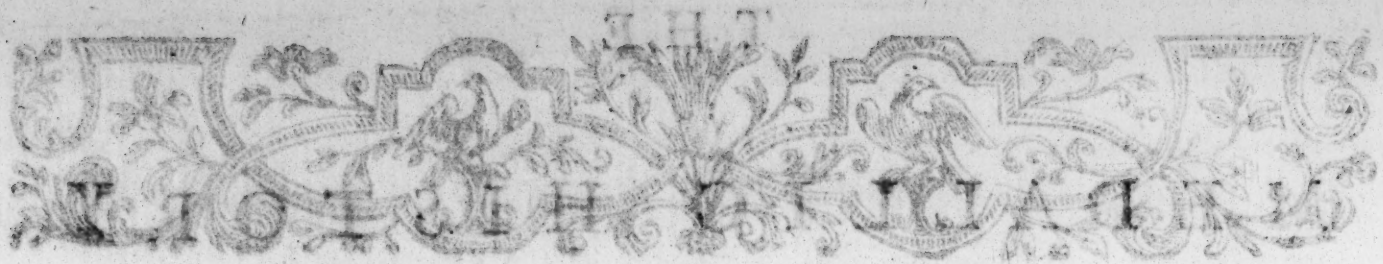
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THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

THE
EMPEROR OF THE EAST
AND THE EMPRESS OF THE WEST

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AND THE EMPRESS OF THE WEST



BY WILLIAM L. G. L. M.D.

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TO HIS
ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE
PRINCE of WALES.

Et pater Æneas et avunculus excitet Hector.



S when the furious Dames, in days of yore,
At *Bacchic* Orgies fir'd, with frantic cries,
The Thracian Bard divine, in pieces tore;
While *Rhodope* resounded with the noise;
The mangl'd limbs besmear'd with reeking blood,
His tuneful head in *Hebrus'* stream they throw;
The vocal harp roll'd with them down the flood,
And taught the waves, to murmur out his woe;

The DEDICATION.

The Muses then their much lov'd poet mourn;
His sad remains collect; in order join'd,
Commit them to the monumental urn;
His memory to deathless verse consign'd:

So we, in filling up a thoughtful hour,
Gather the fragments of antiquity;
The lost restore, illustrate the obscure,
Connect the body of fair History.

Accept, Illustrious Prince, with placid view,
These pages rescu'd from the wreck of time.
His native *Cambria* gives the claim to you,
CARAUSIUS courts you, in a rural rhyme.

A Monarch cool in thought, in action warm,
Manly in personage, of graceful mien;
A soul well suited to his outward form,
Magnanimous, and prudent, and serene.

Stern *Diocletian* and *Herculus* cease
'Gainst his superior Arms, unequal war;
Glad to accept his offer'd terms of peace,
Acknowledge him their brother emperor.

See his vast fleets, to every quarter bear
Terrific pomp, 'ore all the ocean wide,
From coast to coast, threaten impending war;
And in the midland seas triumphant ride.

A Consul with the ivory scepter grac'd,
Amid the *Brittish*, prudent Senate sat.
With Commerce, smiling peace and plenty blest,
Brittannia's Isle, the truly fortunate!

Here we behold him in his high domain,
In sovereign empire and majestic state,
Over a willing nation gently reign.
And there we mourn his sad, untimely fate.

Thus like the orient sun, the letter'd Muse
Dispels the mist of antiquated days:
Great Men in their true light, the world reviews,
To their deserved obloquy, or praise:
Nor shall oblivion cast a gloomy shade
On *Brittish* annals, join'd to those of Rome:
A light springs o'er the ravage time has made,
The document of ages now to come.

While

vi **The DEDICATION.**

While causeless we of time's swift course complain,
Th' uncertainty of all, but certain fate:

Fair History bids ages roll in vain,
Presents us with an ever-during date.

Let pure religion warm your Royal mind.
Where *that* sheds forth its sacred influence,
Success in every enterprize you find,
Protected by the arm of Providence.

Let virtue all your counsels animate,
Sordid corruptions poisonous arts disdain.
The peoples love will make you truly great:
And glory brighten your auspicious reign.

Hoc illud est præcipue in cognitione rerum salubre, ac frugiferum; omnis te exempli documenta, in illustri posita monumento intueri: inde tibi, tueque Reipublicæ quod imitere, capias; inde sædum inceptu, sædum exitu, quod vites.

Livy, Rom. Hist. lib. I.

THE



T H E
P R E F A C E.

HISTORY, says *Cicero*, “ is the light of truth,
“ the life of memory, and the guide of actions.”
What I here propose, is an important instance,
of the power of *Brittain*, under proper counsel,
and the favor of Providence; as to its natural and naval
strength. at this time, it was only the force of that part
of it we call *England*. but then, for ten years together,
it was able to withstand the whole effort of the Roman
empire by sea; was mistress of all the coast of Gaul, Spain
and the mediterranean: this when the empire was in the
height of its greatness, under *Dioeletian* and *Maximian*,
two subtle, active, and warlike princes.

Because a work of this sort is at present timely, I
give it to the public, tho’ in abstract: and the world
may be suppos’d not in humor to receive a larger vo-
lume. there’s enough to show the genius of our hero
CARAVSIVS, who maintained his empire in *Brittain*,
seven years, to his death. *Allectus*, a mean a wicked man,
kept it three years longer: by the strength, and posture of
affairs in which *CARAVSIVS* left it. it requires
time,

time, for a great nation to be overturn'd, even in weak hands. like a vast hulk of a ship, without sails or steersman; which will outbrave the waves for a while, by its mere magnitude; till a proper genius arises, to sit at the helm.

The principal security to a state, is the divine favor, which descends, in proportion of its attachment to the worship of God. immorality and neglect of religion, by its own principles, must necessarily destroy a nation. 'tis the design and duty of government, before all things, to protect religion: and take care that example leads the way, from the higher order. for those of a lower class conduct their lives, both in civil and religious duties, intirely from sight; a fashion (as they call it) is thir guide in every thing. and *they* that are rebellious toward their maker, wil easily become so to their temporal prince.

Such is the genius of moral agents, as well as in natural things, that the purity of the stream is as the fountain. therefore, they, whose duty it is, to *lead* in the paths of piety, are chargeable with a double crime; of their own, and of the errors in others, for want of this example. to them must be imputed the whole, of even an universal corruption. 'tis the civil power that is to preside in spirituals, and set the example. without that, preaching cannot prevail. but most especially are they to take care of public religion, that is, the Sabbath, to which public levy's cannot be friendly; as it dissipates the serious train of thought necessary to religious duty, and to the intent of the day; which is the wisest institution, for the good of government, that can possibly be.

Here-

Hereafter I shall publish somewhat more on this subject, by portions; an ease to the reader, and to myself: and herein, where there can be no absolute thread of history, the detached pieces may possibly not be unseemly. the whole will be antiquitys of our own country: and those of no little account. beside that it will furnish us with a recent fund of inquiry and knowledg, relative to the learning and use of antique medals; which these ages exhibit, to supply the defects of writing, that has perished, through the injurys of time. new as my *hypothesis* is, as to the dates of the coins, I should have thought myself unexcusable not to have exhibited it to the public judgment.

After what I wrote on Dr. *Mead's* coin of ORIVNA (no part of which, I need to retract), a correspondence began, between me and the learned *Monsieur de Boze*, medallist and librarian to the king of *France*. I had engaged him to favor us with a print of the coin. and to encourage me in the present undertaking, he generously gave me the 6 plates of coins of *Carausius*, which Dr. *Genebrier* had published.

After *de Bozes* decease, all *Genebrier's* plates remaining were sent to me, by the most noble and learned, the ingenious Count *Caylus*; out of a true love for learning and the sciences. he was pleased to transmit them to me, through my honored Lord the Earl of *Chesterfield*, who took a delight in prompting me to pursue the work.

The reader will discern, in perusing, how readily the Vertuoso's in this kind of learning and curiosity, furnished me with materials, out of their several cabinets. Myself

a

and

and the Public are highly indebted to them, for this generosity; several of the persons being strangers to me.

The work is new, because I would not peruse what Dr. *Genebrier* has wrote on our emperor, lest I should borrow any thing from him; and *that* thro' both our separate labors, the fund of the history of *CARAVSIVS* might be enlarged.

I trust what I have wrote will furnish us with a method of viewing antient medals, in a new light. The learned *De Boze* in his history of the emperor *Tetricus* in *Philosoph. Transact.* Vol. XLVIII. Pars. I. observes from the legend of *Salus Augustorum*, that he is represented, not as a warrior therein, but in a state of peace and plenty. now we shall see in our medallic history, the true cause of such an inscription: that it was coined on 4 jan. the day when the people usually frequented the temple of *Æsculapius* and *Hygeia* in the Tiberine isle; to present their vows for the safety of the emperors.

This was at *Rome*; but still, in all parts of the empire, the like religious ceremonys were observed; and especially by such as set up themselves to be emperors.

Further, we shall see, that all Roman medals were struck on the respective festival days of their kalendar, regarding the genius and deity of the reverse.

Again *De Boze* writes, the legends of some of the coins of *Tetricus* plainly express the happiness which the Gauls enjoy'd, under his auspicious government; such as *Ubertas*, *Latitia*, *Felicitas publica*, and the like. We shall find in our history of *Carausius*, the true dates, and the reason of striking such coins, indifferently, by all the emperors

emperors, and they are rather acts of religion than civil history strictly.

Therefore, the legend of *Lætitia Aug.* for example, would be unbecoming the dignity of a great emperor, unless understood in a religious light: much more the *Lætitia Auggg.* these coins were truly struck on *feb. 11.* annually by rotation; at celebrating the *ludi Genealici* dedicate to *Faunus*, and to the genius of the emperor. they lasted three days, with extravagant mirth of the public.

Now *Faunus* is the great deity *Pan.* *Ovid* calls the *Lupercalia* 4 days after, *Fauni sacra*, which were notoriously celebrated to *Pan.* and *Servius*, both in his notes on the *Georgics*, and *Æneids*, makes them the same. *Probus* the interpreter of *Virgil* likewise; and *Rutilius* in *Itinerario*; and the author of the treatise *de origine gentis Romanæ.* so the learned *Huetius* makes *Faunus* to live in the time of *Hercules*, or *IOSVAH*: tho' he does not discern *Faunus* to be *IOSVAH.* but he is really the flower of heroes *IOSVAH*, the renowned successor of *MOSES*, in conducting the *Israelites*, and settling them in the land of *Phœnicia*; whence the knowledge of him came to *Greece*, and to *Italy*, in the earliest times. he was the captain of the great host of *IEHOVAH*, incamped in a most beautiful order; the 12 tribes making 4 great armies: each consisting of 3 tribes, facing the 4 quarters of the heavens. the middlemost was the leader, with right and left wing, according to the ordinance of *MOSES.*

We learn from *Plutarch*, *Lucian*, *Polyænus*, *Nonnus*, and other authors, that *Silenus* who is *Moses*, and *Pan* who is *Josuah*, were captains to *Bacchus*. the one commanded the right wing of his army, the other the left. by the name of *Bacchus IEHOVAH* was understood. as I have shewn in print. *Pan* was captain to *Bacchus*: wherefore the anonymous author *de incredilibus in Paphlatus* writes, from *Polyænus* in *stratagem*, that *Pan* was the first commander, who instituted the regular method of conduct, and order of battle, in war: of disposing an army into *Phalanx*, with right and left wing: whence he was feigned to have horns: as commonly represented in sculpture, and antient monuments. he is called *Agreus* the wild, by *Apollodorus* and *Hesychius*; and said to reside on mountains, deserts: from his conducting the people of *Israel* thro' the wilderness.

With reason then did *Baalam* the prophet, and with just admiration, break out into that beautiful *apostrophe*, on sight of the camp of the *Israelites*, under his eye, in the wilderness.

Numbers xxiv. 5. how goodly are thy tents O Jacob, and thy tabernacles O Israel!

As the valleys are they spread forth, as gardens by the river side; as the trees of lign aloes, which the Lord hath planted; and as cedars beside the waters.

From the excellent regularity thereof, he compares it to an oriental garden.

Further, *Pan* was the first who by wisdom and art, invented a way of terrifying an enemy, with the Pannic noise or fright. whence the antients always annexed an
afrighting

afrighting idea to *Pan*, making him the god of terror. the epithet of *angry* is given him, in *Orpheus* his hymn.

When *Brennus* and his *Gauls* invaded the *Greeks*, *Pan* sent fear and terror, or what we call a *Pannic* among them, which has its name from him. and hither we must refer that famous story of *Gideon* over-coming a mighty host of *Midianites* with only 300 men, by his lamps and pitchers, *Judges* vii. 19. whence the feast and ceremony of *Lampadephoria* instituted to *Pan*.

All this is taken from the fear of IEHOVAH which every where preceded the army of the *Israelites*. the word, at the march thereof, was

Let God arise, let his enemys be scattered; let them fear him, and flee before his face. Numbers x. 35. Psalm lxviii. 1.

Thus *Moses* in his triumphal song. *Exod.* xv. 14. *the people shall hear, and be afraid: sorrow shall seize the inhabitants of Palestina.*

Fear and dread, and trembling shall fall upon them, &c. xxiii. 27. *Jehovah* says, *I will send my fear before thee, and will destroy all the people, to whom thou shalt come. I will make all thy enemys turn their backs unto thee.*

Deuteron. ii. 25. xi. 25. *Josua* ii. 9. *Judges* vii. and many like places.

The consequence was the utter extirpation of the inhabitants of the land of *Canaan*; so that the astonishing victorys of JOSVAH might well affright all the circumjacent countries. they must needs look on him as a demi-god, and pay divine honors to him.

The

The Name of *Pan* is from the Hebrew *Paneh* פָּנֶה face. and the *face* of *Jehovah* generally in scripture, means God's *anger*.

Exod. xxxii. 11. *Moses* intreated the *face* of the *Lord*. *I Kings* xiii. 6. *Psalms* xxxiv. 16. the *face* of the *Lord* is against them that do evil. and innumerable more passages of this kind, in this sense, of the anger of the deity.

Pan is said to have been educated by the nymphs, and especially by a nymph called *Sinoe*; and always associated with the nymphs. the nymphs were the female *Israelites*, as the satyrs the men, demi-gods; who could perform such wonderful feats as they did. *Sinoe* is a name from mount *Sinai*. *Anytas* an old poet calls *Pan* the leader of the nymphs: that they danced before him, whilst he play'd on a pipe. taken from the three grand festivities, or feasts to *Jehovah*, celebrated by this people. he is said to be the leader of the satyrs, muses, and nymphs, meaning the *Israelites*. the notion of *Muses* is derived from *Miriam* sister of *Moses*, and her female companions, who sung divine hymns, with tymbrels. *Exod.* xv. 20, 21.

By *Pausanias* in *Arcadicis*, *Pan* is called *Scolita*, a name derived from the *hebrew* *Escol*, the bunch of grapes of an extravagant bulk, which they brought under his leading, when they went to survey the land. *Numbers* xiii. 23. and on this same account *Pan* is called *Speculator*, the Spy, and said to see at a great distance. thus the prince of poets,

Fortu-

*Fortunatus ille, deos qui novit agrestes,
Panag; Sylvanumq; senem, nymphasq; sorores.*

Sylvanus Silenus is MOSES, as I could amply demonstrate.

Pan is said to be the son of *Mercury*, as also a messenger of the gods, as well as *Mercury* (so *Homer*) because of his unction of the divine spirit; understood by *Mercury*; and because he was a prophet and mediator between God and his people, as *Moses* had been, who laid his hands upon him. *Numbers* xxvii. 8. he gave oracles, deduc'd from the divine *Shechinah*.

Some make *Pan* to be the sun, the moderator and governor of all things. his horns being analogous to the sun's beams: his seven-fold pipe intimating the harmony of the spheres, consonant to the seven musical tones between the seven planets. and in this sense *Orpheus* understands it. at bottom they mean the cosmogony of *Moses*. for the mythologists attribute to *Moses* and IOSVAH indifferently, in many particulars.

In this same sense, *Pan* is called the god of nature, of the universe. *Pan* was beloved by the moon. all this manifestly is deriv'd from IOSVAH's commanding the sun and moon to stand still.

And further, the notion of making him horned has a reference to *Moses's* horn-like rays, when he descended from mount *Sinai*. as IOSVAH was minister and successor to *Moses*.

All authors acknowledge *Pan's* power in forwarding fertility, and the generation of animals, human and the

the rest: whence *Phurnutus* makes him the same as *Priapus*. this comes from the exuberant fecundity of the people of *Israel*. thence the *Luperci* the priests of *Pan* making a whip with thongs, of the skin of the sacrificed goat, ran about the streets, striking the new married women; who willingly offered themselves, on his festivals; thinking thereby to be made fruitful. and the *ludi Genealici* of this day were design'd to court heaven, to render every creature prolific, both of man, and beast.

Pan is said to have had a considerable part in the wars of the gods, (as called) between *Jupiter* and the *Titans*; meaning the conquest of the nations of the *Canaanites*: particularly he cast a Pannic fear upon the giants, by blowing on a sea conch-shell, by which they hint at his rapid conquest as with a whirlwind; and particularly throwing down the walls of *Jerico*, by blowing on rams horns, and subduing the gigantic *Anakin* of the land of *Canaan*; in comparison of whom the spys looked upon themselves as grasshoppers. Numbers xiii. 33.

The mythologists say, his mother was *Thymbre*: that he taught *Apollo* the art of divination. by this fable, they daub over *Josuah's* high office, in conducting the oracular ark of *Jehovah*, into the land of *Canaan*.

Thymbre is the oracular breast-plate of *Urim* and *Thummim*, which the high-priest put on, when he gave oracles. from this the antient mythologists created their goddess *Themis*. when they make *Pan's* mother to be *Penelope*, 'tis the same thing; the word being a compound of *Hebrew* and *Greek*, both signifying face; importing the *Shechinah*, or divine appearance on the sacred ark.

Pan

Pan instituted rites of religion.

Probus upon the *Georgics* writes, that *Pan* or *Faunus*, was the first that consecrated buildings to the deity, groves and oracles; a notion deriv'd from *IOSVAH* conducting the sacreds of the *Israelites*.

Pan was a great warrior.

*Pan nemorum bellique, potens, quem lucis ad ortus
Antra tenent*——

He was first worshipped in caves open to the east: from the *Mosaic* tabernacle, which fronted the east.

When *Evander* came to *Italy* with his *Arcadians*, to the place where afterward *Rome* was built: he made a Fane there to *Pan* or *Faunus* in the *Lupercal*. it was a rocky cave under the hill, cover'd with great trees: springs of water issuing. this was under the *Palatine* hill, where the *Luperci* the most antient priesthood officiated. the goat was an animal sacred to *Pan*, and the accustomed sacrifice to him. *Mercury* turn'd himself into the form of a goat when he begat him. this arises from his original name *Osee*, *Oxi* or *Oshea* which signifies a goat in *Hebrew*. *Moses* gave him the honorary name of *Jehoshua*, which signifies the Lord Savior, in a prophetic regard to our Savior's name typified by him. *Numbers* xiii. 8.

IOSVAH lived to be 110 Years old, so that his visage was lean and thin. I question not, that we have good resemblances of him, in all the sculptures of *Pan*. among which is an excellent antique busto in *Spanheim*

de præst. & usu numismat. a group in the *Farnesian* palace, of *Pan* teaching *Apollo*; two statues of exquisite workmanship. and on this account they made him the god of shepherds. another admirable marble statue of him at *Rome*, having a goat upon his shoulders, engrav'd in *Montfaucon*.

It remains, that we inquire, why this day's solemnity is fixed in the *Roman* kalendar on *feb. 11.* dedicated to *Faunus*: immediately succeeded on 15th by the *Lupercalia* dedicated to *Pan*, who are the same.

If we consult the *Jewish* kalendar, on the 26 *Nisan*, we find noted the death of *IOSVAH*. this is in the beginning of spring. as in the *Roman* kalendar, the day preceding the *ludi Geniales*, is noted *veris initium*.

The day is truly the *obit* of their great hero *IOSVAH*, the *Pan* of the *Romans* and *Greeks*: answering in the *Roman* kalendar to *feb. 11.*

What was a fast with the *Jews*, for the decease of their victorious commander, was a day of the highest merriment, and religious joy with the *Romans*, for the *apotheosis* of their demigod. this celebration was brought to them by *Evander* from *Arcadia*.

Pan deus Arcadie. Virg.

They had it from the *Phœnicians*. *Pausanias* in *Arcadicis* writes, that *Pan* was educated by *Arcadian* nymphs, particularly by *Sinoe*. and hence *Lactantius de falsa religione* makes him, under the name of *Faunus*, first to have brought religion into *Italy*. Of

Of Evander thus Ovid *Fasti*.
Sacraque multa quidem, sed Fauni prima bicornis,
has docuit gentes, alipedisque dei.

but before him, and before the Trojan war Oenotrus and Peucetius, brothers, went from Arcadia to Italy, as Dionysius of Halycarnassus proves: and that Pan was the oldest of all the deities in Arcadia.

To confirm what we have said, in the excellent archbishop Usher's chronology, the death of IOSVA is placed in the spring quarter of the year. and thus we are enabled to solve the problem of the *dies emortualis* of the great IOSVAH: and show that the coins of *letitia* were struck on *feb. 11th*.

Thus we come to the sources of ethnic theology, which makes so great a part of our ensuing history, and of the general knowledg of medals. And thus much I have said of the great Pan, as a specimen of what I could recite, on the subject of our second chapter: as well from observations to be made on the antique busts, statues, bas reliefs, and the like sculptures, as from coins, and medals.

We may have some notion of the Roman celebration of the festivals, from many passages in *Plutarch*, and every author. I will mention only one. when *Julius Caesar* was in the very height of his power, the *Lupercalia* being celebrated, which, says *Plutarch* in his life, "was an institution peculiar to the shepherds, many
 " young noblemen and magistrates ran that day, up and
 " down the city, naked: striking all they met with
 " leathern thongs, by way of sport. women of the best
 b 2 " quality,

“ quality, place themselves in the way, and hold out
 “ their hands to the lash; out of opinion, that it procures
 “ to those with child an easy labor, and makes those con-
 “ ceive, who are barren.

Cæsar, dressed in a triumphal robe, was seated in a golden chair, upon the *rostra*, to assist at this ceremony. *Anthony* tho’ consul was one of those that ran naked, and presented a diadem to him, wrap’d in laurel.

Cæsar too was now consul, *augur*, *pontifex maximus*, consequently had a principal hand in the sacrifices, and religious ceremonys of the day. and coins were struck upon the occasion, as to compleat the service. these had instruments of sacrifice upon them. as the following.

CAES. AVG.*ur* PONT. MAX. COS. V. DIC. PERP.

lituus, *patera* & *capeduncula* in corona. reverse.

Q. VOCONIVS VITVLVS Q. DESIG. EX SC *vitulus*.

A coin of *Antoninus Pius* LAETITIA COS IIII. two figg. togate, one holds 2 ears of corn in right; the other a globe, meaning plenty, fertility, empire. another of the same obverse: a feminine genius standing, holds ears of corn in right, in left a globe: a child in her arms. fertility, empire.

These coins were manifestly struck feb. 11. A. D. 151.

His wife *Faustina* LAETITIA, a standing fig. holds a *patera* in right, which shows the religious festival. and in general to apply what has been said to the coins of *letitia*, run over all those in *Mezzabarba’s Occo* with this *epigraphe*, and we find them with a garland, a branch, sprig, palm, *patera*, the genius with arms expanded; all importing the festivity, religion. sometime the *temo* on a globe,

a globe, a trophy, a *victriciola*, meaning empire, sovereignty. sometime ears of corn, a *caduceus*, a purse, a *cornucopia*, an anchor; all emblems, or omens of fertility in the fruits of the earth; a child in arms, fecundity in offspring: all hoped for, on performance of the religious dutys of *feb. 11*. sometime the reverse is a ship, a chariot, which typifies Providence, the giver of all felicitys. and in a coin of *Geta* this is called *Lætitia deorum*.

This volume being encreased to a sufficient bulk, I deferred publishing the plates of the coins, to Book II. but I have described the several coins here mentioned: as *Occo*, *Mexxabarba*, *Banduri*, *Spanheim*, and other authors do. In the next volume, I shall likewise treat more largely on the use to be made of these curious remains of antiquity.

This present publication is so new, that many parts of it will be thought fanciful: to which I answer, whatever some superficial or supercilious people may call fancy, the candid will think judgment, arising from practise and experience. to such I hope in my next, in general, to render such matters clear. in a discourse of this kind, the writer can see much farther into the necessary chain, that lays the foundation of the whole, or connects the parts, than any, or most readers; which he alone can perceive, who has sufficiently canvassed it, by due thinking on the subject. I made the best use I could of the materials: the motives on which I proceeded being good, I shall be unmoved by malevolence. but I conclude with *Pliny* in his epistle, concerning *Martial*.

Fuit

Fuit moris antiqui, eos qui vel singulorum laudes, vel urbium, scripserant, bononibus aut pecunia, ornare. nostris vero temporibus, ut alia speciosa & egregia, ita hoc imprimis, exolevit. nam postquam desivimus facere laudanda, laudari quoque ineptum putamus.

N. B. In citing the coins, the former number in large characters is that of the plate; the other in small, is the number of the coin in that plate. *Richard Mead, Esq;* gave me the Doctor's plate of ORIVNA.



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B O O K



B O O K I.

CHAPTER I.

Of the purpose of divine Providence in raising the Roman empire. the nation of the Jews design'd to combat idolatry. postpon'd for their demerit. the Babylonian monarchy raised and rejected. Persian. Grecian: their language, learning, politeness useful to civilize mankind. lastly the Romans. their elogium. chose for their vertue, to subdue the world. Brittain highly cherished by them. the Romans prepare the world for the reception of Christianity. a strict observation of the Sabbath, the pledg of the divine favor to a nation.



*Rmorum, Legumq; parens, quæ fundit in omnes
imperium; primique dedit cunabula Juris!
hæc est, exiguis quæ finibus orta, tetendit
in geminos axes: parvâque a sede profecta,
disperfit cum Sole manus. hæc obvia Fatis,
innumeras uno gereret cum tempore pugnâs,
et Gallum terrâ prosterneret, æquore Pœnum:*

B

nunquam

*nunquam succubuit damnis, et territa nullo
Vulnere, post Cannas, major, Trebiamque fremebat.*

Which may thus be englished, but not with equal spirit.

Parent of Laws, and Arms, by heaven design'd
to conquer; and to civilize mankind!
whose powerful Arms orespred the Nations rude,
now taught *them* Laws, whom she before subdu'd.
'tis *Rome*, which sprung from a small spot of land,
brought the whole world to wait her dread command.
her victorys from low beginnings roll,
till with the sun, they visit either pole.
even against Fate reluctant, she engag'd,
at once innumerable battles wag'd:
whilst the proud *Gaul* by land, she could subdue;
by sea, the *Carthaginian* overthrew.
true valor, which by loss no 'batement knows,
from *Trebia* and *Cannæ* fiercer rose.

These verses give us a fine, and a just idea of this
last of the four great Monarchys; led on by Provi-
dence, for the best of purposes, to subdue, and to po-
lish the world; and prepare it for reception of Chri-
stianity; which is adapted to compleat our felicity.
the *Romans* brought the nations to submit to laws, mo-
rality, industry, cultivation of the earth, building of
citys, making great roads for travelling, commerce, in-
tercourse between one country and another. they ren-
der'd

der'd mankind civil: what Providence design'd 'em, human creatures. that they might unite the political and religious life, the sweets of society and piety, wherein human happiness consists, at present; and what insures us, in the happiness of a future life.

The *Romans* therefore were as the handmaid of Providence, to bring men to a due sense, use and enjoyment of the good things of this World; to enliven the natural beauty of the earth's surface, and regulate the conduct of its Lords, the rational *Species*.

The Supreme Parent design'd happiness for all his creatures, according to their several natures. it was his purpose in creation. but to us, actuated by reason, there can be no sincere happiness, that is not lasting. and as religion is truly the ultimate purpose of our living; in all my inquiries concerning the *Romans*, or any other learning, my eye ever had a glance that way. if we may presume to dive into the views of Providence, I apprehend, we may thus judg thereof; as to his general purpose, in the government of the world.

When mankind began to be overrun with idolatry, God almighty called *Abraham*, a most excellent person, and best of men, from whom to produce a nation, that was to stem and extinguish idolatry; to bring about in the world, all that good, which we have just mention'd to have been the later task of the *Romans*; and in whom the MESSIAH was to be born, to restore us to Paradise.

To this people, the *Jews*, he says,

I will put the dread of thee, and the fear of thee upon the nations, that are under the whole heaven, who shall hear report of thee, and shall tremble, and be in anguish because of thee. *Deut. ii. 25. xi. 25.* so that manifestly God's purpose was to overrule the evil bent of mankind, thro' the *Jews*; and turn them into a moral and religious sense of things. from innumerable passages of Scripture, 'tis fully evident to me, that such was the divine design. from the writings of *Moses*, 'tis apparent. *Deut. xxiii. 14. xxvi. 18, 19. xxviii. 1. 7. 10. 13.* many more.

To this nation of the *Jews*, tho' extremely refractory, for the sake of his promise to *Abraham*, God's patience was extreme. he exalted them to the highest pitch of human glory, through the greatest of all hero's, *David*; and the wisest, and most magnificent of all princes on earth, *Solomon*; who built the Temple, the grandest structure that ever was upon it.

After this, their monarchy divided; and a set of kings in each, generally weak and wicked, over a headstrong, and foolish people, put it out of God's power, to execute his purpose through them; without forcing the natural freewill of mankind.

The *Babylonian* monarchy, at that time exceeding great, was employed under the sovereign Disposer, to chastise the *Jews*, by a ruin of their city, country, temple, and whole polity; and by a seventy years captivity.

When this was done, God cast *that* monarchy out of his hand, for their demerit; and raised the *Persian* in

in their stead. the prophet *Isaiab* even names the future hero of that kingdom, *Cyrus*, many years before he was born.

Cap. xlv. *thus saith Jehovah to his anointed, to Cyrus, whose right hand I have holden, to subdue nations before him; I will loose the loins of kings, to open before him, the double gates.*

I will go before thee, and make the crooked ways strait. I will break in pieces the gates of brass, and cut the bars of iron.

I will give thee the hidden treasures; that thou may'st know, that I the Lord, who call thee by thy name, am the God of Israel.

For Jacob my servants sake, I have even called thee by thy name; though thou hast not known me.

I have raised him in righteousness, I will direct all his ways. he shall build my city, he shall dismiss my captives, without price or reward.

Cyrus accordingly restored the *Jewish* nation. tho' their captivity cured them of idolatry, still they relapsed into such wickedness and folly, as rendered them unworthy of the favor God had bestowed on them; and incapable of answering the purpose he intended by them; of subduing the world, and (in scripture language) introducing the kingdom of heaven.

But the eastern monarchy did not behave so as to insure the divine regard shown to their founder. in its turn, after two hundred years, it was given up to ruin from

from the *Grecian*; a wise, learned, valorous, and ingenious nation.

Though *Alexander's* prodigious conquests were of short duration, yet together with his successors in *Syria*, and *Egypt*, they spread the *Grecian* language, politeness, and learning, all over *Asia* and *Egypt*. and by the direction of Providence, they procured a translation of the *Hebrew* bible, into the universal language at that time, the *Greek*; which we call the *Septuagint*.

They were likewise made an instrument of divine punishment upon the *Jews*, in the severest calamity one can imagine, under *Antiochus Epiphanes*, who purposed to extirpate them. but *that* was out of God's purpose; for the sake of his promise to faithful *Abraham*.

And now it was, as we may presume, that almighty God cast his eye upon the *Romans*, to fulfil his first intention; preparing for the advent of the Messiah. the *Romans*, a nation, by an unconquerable perseverance in fortitude, patience, continence, temperance, public faith, justice, prudence, utility, and all kinds of moral virtue, were then arisen from the smallest beginnings, to a great height of power, and glory. a nation, strict to their word, their treatys, alliances; resolute in punishing cruelty, perfidy, violence, breach of faith, injustice: gentle, and forgiving, toward those that submitted, those they conquered: giving freedom, laws, security wherever their eagles had travailed: of honor inflexible, generous in rewarding, strangers to pomp, state, and luxury; prudent in resolving, pertinacious in execution, fearless of life, of wounds, and death.

death. a free, honest, and openhearted people, industrious, when at rest; laying out public roads, building castles, and stations at proper distances upon them, making new rivers for inland navigation, paving fords over old ones, deducing colonys, transplanting idle, roving people into *Roman* ground, making a few good and comprehensive laws, and seeing them well executed.

----- *labor impiger, aspera virtus*

Vis animi, excellens ardor, violentia dura. Prudent.

the *Sicambri* and *Suevi* were thus translated into *Belgium* by *Augustus*. *Probus* transferred 100,000 *Bastarnæ* into *Roman* ground; many *Franci* and *Vandali* into *Brittain*. many *Carpi* and others in *Diocletian's* time, planted in countrys possess'd by the *Romans* to reduce them to a civil life. instances of this sort innumerable.

Their Senate was the umpire of the universe, the constant *asylum* of the oppressed. Ambassadors ran daily from all parts, to lay their grievances before 'em, and never went away without an equitable sentence, an effectual redress. they were the guardians of the libertys of mankind; as deputys of Providence, distributing peace, and happiness, by their administration in mundane affairs. their ambassadors carried the sacred character to its height. dire was the vengeance, and sure as fate, to the people who dar'd to violate them, or their decision.

Peace,

Peace, or war was equally their excellence. all other conquerors made destruction the chief aim, and ruin to be the track of their passage, like a terrible hurricane, or earthquake. but the *Romans* were gentle victors: took all they subdu'd into their protection, taught them laws, and the true art of living.

To have a just notion of these things, which I can here only pretend to point out, read their history. for conciseness look over *Usher's* annals of their transactions with the kings and states successive to *Alexander* the great, toward the latter end of the first volume. compare them with the general actions of princes, or people in any other part: and you will rightly discern, among the *Romans* only human nature had resumed its primitive intention: that they acted up to its genuine dictates, and dignity: and consequently were deservedly the nation most favored of heaven. see *Polybius*, and his *Legations*, and the reader will find so copious, so striking a confirmation and illustration of what has been, or can be said on this argument, that I need only refer thereto.

If we inquire, how it came about, what it was, that spirited this people, to this high degree of virtue, (in the sense that they understood the word *virtus*) I shall give one reason, and *Cicero* will give us one more.

Apparently, it was the love of their country, the glory of the *Roman* name. it was that divine principle that urged them to so invincible a perseverance, for a thousand years together: to lavish their blood away,
to

to render the world *Roman*. and where this motive ceases, that country can't be far from ruin. well said the emperor *Valerian*, when he order'd the native of *Thyana* who betray'd his city, to be killed; *faith is not to be kept with one, who can be false to his country*; for a love of ones country includes all virtues, as ingratitude all vices.

Again, that great genius *Cicero*, in more places than one, contemplating with amazement the prodigious grandeur of their empire, and the effect even of their name; so that himself could go to command an army in *Cilicia*, with success; though quite ignorant of the military principles. he asks the question, why Providence should favor them above all other people? "the
 " *Greeks* were more ingenious, the *Carthaginians* more
 " subtle, the *Gauls* more strong; truly, he can find
 " no other reason, why they should be more victo-
 " rious than other nations, but that they were more
 " *religious*."

That I may illustrate these two reasons by one instance, I would advise our young gentry to travel the length of the *Roman* wall in *Northumberland*, instead of going abroad; and see the innumerable inscriptions on altars, made by the soldiery, to their deities. they had a true sense of a divine power presiding over them, to whose care they committed themselves, in the best manner they knew. I wish there was little room for reflexion on our modern soldiers, of what rank soever, who are so much better instructed.

In reading the *Roman* history, we see such a spirit of religion, (the best they knew) breathing in general, upon every occasion, through all they did, as a nation; as is no where else to be found, in the least comparable. to enumerate particulars, would make an agreeable volume. I can only take notice, that it makes a great part of their history. so honest, so warm, so grateful was their zeal to heaven, at every public act, that Providence could not but look favorably upon them, *wink* at what they were ignorant of, as the apostle professes *Acts* xvii. 30. and prosper them accordingly.

Every single person of any note had a part of his house consecrated, like as our private chapels, called the *Lararium*.

Upon every success, we read of their vowing temples. on occasion of misfortune, pestilence, floods, thunder, and the like, they consult the oracles, order public lustrations, supplications, *lectisterniums*, sacrifices. even their theatrical spectacles began with an act of religion, many altars in their circs, and places of games. they never began, or ended a war, took up the military standards every morning, without an act of religion, a libation of incense. in their kalendar, most days in the year, have some religious solemnity. look into their sculptures and monuments, and observe the extravagant expence, and pomp of their religious processions: even their coins are counterfigned with some deity, and innumerable sculptures of their emperors sacrificing, incensing. they never began their harvest, their vintage, without a sacrifice,

crifice, without the *Flamen Dialis* gathering the first bunch. their theatres and playhouses solemnly dedicated, so their circes and racing-courses: temples close by them, with images of deities. the genius of the city and people ever represented with a *patera* in its hand, before an altar, incensing.

In short, religion makes the greatest part of their history; the greatest part of those authors, that write of their customs, the greatest part of their monuments, coins, and sculptures, which are now come to our hands; of this truly magnanimous and virtuous people. and if we read *Polybius* particularly, we obtain a just idea of the noble spirit, the honor, and uprightness of the *Roman* Senate, which made them courted by all the world. even the *Jews*, instead of behaving themselves so as to merit the divine favor as intended them, are constrained to throw themselves into the arms of the *Romans*. of which we have a full detail in *1 Maccabees viii.*

The famous *Judas Maccabeus*, who had been too powerful for *Antiochus Epiphanes*, and his successors, when he heard of the fame of the Romans, that they were mighty and valiant men, and such as would lovingly accept all that joined themselves to them: and made a league of amity with all that came to them.

It was told him of their wars among the Gauls, and how they had conquered them: also of Spain. of their policy and patience, of victories over distant kings, as Philip and Perseus, and Antiochus the great and many others,

others, insomuch that all who heard of their name, were afraid of them.

He speaks of their Senate, their Consuls; that there was neither envy, nor emulation, among them.

Therefore he sent ambassadors to make a league with them against the Greeks: which they did. a copy whereof is preserved there.

In chap. xii. his brother Jonathan reneweth the same league. chap. xiv. and his brother Simon.

And as the Jews, so did many more nations, who consulted their interest and safety, to be found under the Roman name.

The Romans conquered the world, that they might improve it. for instance, I would mention public roads; which they made with infinite labor by a huge bank of solid materials, rais'd above the surface, in a strait line, from sea to sea, in all manner of directions. this they did all over their conquests, even from the *Euphrates* to the *Irish* sea.

But in *Brittain*, as a choice garden-spot of elegance and delight, during the four hundred years that the Romans possess'd it, they spread the roads thick, as alleys in a parterre, or flower-garden. our authors commonly reckon four great roads in our island, of their making. but they are innumerable. I will speak only of one more, which I have mentioned in part, formerly in my juvenile work, *Itinerar. Curios.* pag. 169. in the last page, I have again described it.

This road runs through my own parish; at present called *Tibbalds road*. but it extends itself across the kingdom,

kingdom, and parallel to the *Icening Street*, called so as tending to the *Iceni*. I call it *Via Iceniana*. this we now speak of, passes from *Chichester* to *Dunwich* in *Suffolk*, through the country of the *Trinobantes*. 'tis useful to give names for perspicuity sake: therefore I call it *Via Trinobantica*, what I am about to describe.

From my manuscript of *Richard of Cirencester* we learn, that *Chichester* was the *Regnum* of the *Romans*. this *Via Trinovantica* begins at *Trausantum* now *Southampton*; goes to *Chichester*. I erred, in supposing *Regnum* was *Ringwood*. 'tis not inglorious to err with the great *Mr. Camden*. *Ringwood* has its name from the people of those parts, the *Regni*, whereof *Chichester* was the *metropolis*.

The *Roman* road thence passes through *Farnham*, to *Stanes*, where was a wooden bridge: therefore the *Ad pontes* of the *Itinerarys*. on this side the river of the powdermills, on *Hounslow-beath*, now on the right hand of the common road, or north of it, we see the elevated crest of the *Roman* road, for half a mile together; still remaining. then it takes the common road. over *Hammersmeeth* common it goes to *Tyburn*, crosses the *Watling-street* there.

Oxford road is the continuation of it. at *St. Giles's* pound, it went in the straight line to *Blomesbury* church, *Tibbalds* road, by the bottom of *Grays-inn* garden, to *Portpool* lane, a *welsh* word for the road. there it crosses the *Fleet* river. hence it went over *St. John's* monastery through the end of the *Charter-house*

house garden. and at *Old-street* it shows itself in its original direction and breadth. hence by *Bethnal green*, *Cambridge* heath to *Oldford*, over the river *Ley*. it soon comes to the present high road in *Essex*.

Thence it passes by *Romford*, which has its name, *Roman ford*. *Cæsaromagus*, *Chelmsford* was built by the great *British* king *Cunobelin*, in honor of *Augustus*. *Canonium* *Chesterford*. *Camulodunum* *Colonia*, *Colchester*. *Ad Ausam* of *Antoninus's Itinerary*: *Richard* of *Cirencester* calls it *Ad Sturiam*, *Stretford* street. so to *Dunwich*, once a great sea port, the first Christian bishop's see in those parts; but now mostly swallow'd up by the ocean. the first bishop *Felix* was the founder of *Cambridge University*.

Thus we have recover'd an intire new *Roman* road. perfectly straight, and running parallel to the *Iceing* street. for the great purposes mentioned, was this valorous, prudent, and just nation of the *Romans* taken in by divine Providence: for the business to which the *Jews* were originally destin'd.

Moses, in his admirable sermons preserved in *Deuteronomy*, tells us thus much in innumerable places.

xiv. 2. *thou art an holy people unto Jehovah thy God, who hath chosen thee to be a peculiar people unto himself, above all the nations that are upon the earth.*

xv. 5. *only if thou carefully hearken unto the voice of Jehovah thy God, to observe to do all these commandments, which I command thee this day.*

For

For he bleſſeth thee, as he promiſed, and thou ſhalt lend unto many nations, but thou ſhalt not borrow. thou ſhalt reign over many nations, but they ſhall not reign over thee.

xxvi. 18, 19. *Jehovah hath avouched thee to be his peculiar people, to make thee high above all nations in praiſe, in name, in honour.*

Read but that moſt magnificent commentary of *Joſhua*, and for inſtance the xth chapter, and we clearly diſcern what God almighty intended to do with that people. I call it Commentary in imitation of *Julius Cæſar's* Commentaries.

The whole xxviiiith chapter of *Deuteronomy* is a moſt noble, and remarkable prophecy of all that is come upon this people: the multifarious bleſſings on one hand, the moſt terrible curſes on the other; according to their behaviour. *their enemys ſhall be ſmitten before their face. they ſhall come out againſt them one way, and flee before them ſeven ways.*

10. *all people upon earth ſhall be afraid of thee.*

From the 48th verſe the moſt particular, and notorious prophecy of their deſtruction by the *Romans*, literally pointed out by the *eagles* on their enſigns: the aſtoniſhing diſtreſſes at the ſiege of *Jeruſalem*, the eating their own children, and the calamities ſo precisely mention'd by *Joſephus*.

A great deal of this is diſplay'd in the lxth chapter of *Iſaiab.* and *St. Paul* in his epiſtle to the *Romans* hints at this purpoſe, iv. 13. *Abraham is declared to be*
heir

beir of the whole world, in a natural, as well as the spiritual sense, the kingdom of Messiah.

The very time of this advent is pointed out by the prophets from the circumstance of the *Romans* making these great roads throughout the whole extent of their conquests.

It was the *Roman* custom, when an emperor undertook a military progress, they made a military road before him. so that this is relative to the coming of the Messiah not only in allegory, but in fact, and reality. and accordingly mentioned in the prophets, as one signal evidence of the time. so that the *Romans* were in every sense the harbingers of the great and universal emperor, the prince expected by all nations, and at the very time of his advent; as many heathen authors show us.

John the baptist's preaching turns upon this very circumstance, beautifully transferring it to the spiritual preparation, for receiving the celestial ambassador. at this precise time, the unwearied *Romans* were laboring in *Judea*, in the very wilderness where *John* preached; actually drawing a road from north to south, the whole length of their country, which remains; and several milliary pillars upon it, with inscriptions on them of *Tiberius* the emperor.

Thus to the purpose, that most sublime of all writers *Isaiah* xl. 3. *the voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, prepare ye the way of the Lord. make in the desert a straight highway for our God. every low ground shall be raised, the high ground lowered, the crooked shall*

shall be made straight, the rough places plain: the glory of the Lord shall be revealed. all flesh shall see it.

In the xxxvth chapter this argument is enlarg'd upon; in other places and prophets. *Baruch* v. 7.

The *Romans* indeed were the armed messengers of the Prince of peace; as they spent their blood to civilize all nations, that the preachers of the gospel might follow them to convert all nations, from idolatry: the original purpose of the vocation of *Abraham*.

The *Romans* made these roads for the naked feet of the apostles. the rough, and untractable disposition of mankind, of barbarians must first be softned, the pride of false philosophy lowered, the crooked tenets of low morality made straight, the mean and doubtful expectations of a future state exalted, the mind cleansed, before it admits of so pure and spiritual a guest. well then might the *Romans* say,

*quæ regio in terris nostri non plena cruoris?
quæ caret Ora cruore nostro?*

In truth, their blood was as libations to that of the martyrs more victorious, who subdued that vast tract of the globe in seventy years, which cost the *Romans* much more than seven hundred. the extent of the gospel may be measured by that of the *Roman* empire: so just is our general assumption.

Study the *Roman* history, ye Christians, ye Protestants, ye *Britons*, ye that sit at the helm of a state: learn to be virtuous and successful.

The *Romans* made *Herod* the *Idumean* king of *Judea* in the time of the advent. of his son, the magnificent prophecy of *Isaiab* lxiii. is most remarkably fulfilled, when the Messiah was brought before him.

Messala Corvinus, in his address to *Augustus*, gives us a pretty abstract of the *Roman* conquests in his time. *Josephus* the like. thus *Virgil* poetically

--- *Cæsar dum magnus ad altum
fulminat Euphratem bello, victorque volentes
Per populos dat jura*----

They always join conquest, and laws together.

Large as it then was, it was much larger in the time we are now writing of, that of *Carausius*: and largest, in that of our countryman *Constantine the great*: whose coin of *Sarmatia devicta* was upon his subjecting *Muscovy*; and the foundation of the *Greek* church, now subsisting throughout that vast empire.

So that notwithstanding the incroachment of *Mahometanism*, in *Asia* and *Africa*, Christianity is still of as great extent as ever: yet chiefly where the *Roman* power fixed it. I mean, as to the old world, without taking the *East* and *West-Indies* into the estimate.

Further, the *Romans* were ordered too, by the divine Providence, to execute his final judgments on the
the

the *Jews*, for their unworthiness; and *that* in a most astonishing manner, exactly according to our Saviour's predictions. but *behold* they are still subsisting, the oldest nation upon earth; preserving their original rites; a living monument, and miracle, to verify the history of both Testaments; and of that supernatural agency, by which God governed them, as there recorded: and of the truth of the Evangelical writings. they still subsist, the same people, so many thousand years ago, after so many changes, the true descendants of faithful *Abraham*. I will not pretend to say, what God almighty's further purpose is, in regard to them. but I cannot look upon them but with a kind of secret veneration and respect; not with the vulgar despight.

But that the divine purpose with them at first, was what I have asserted, even to the last, is plain both from their own prophets, and from antient immemorial tradition, that they were to subdue the whole world, *that they should tread down the wicked, that they should be as ashes under the soles of their feet*. Malachi iv. 3. *that ten of them should be too powerful for a thousand*. and the like in places innumerable of Scripture.

We see in *Tacitus*, *hist.* v. there was a most strong persuasion, that it was foretold in the sacred writings of the *Jews*, that at that very time the East should have the dominion, and the *Jews*, the empire of the world.

Hence was it that the disciples frequently expected, Our Saviour should *restore the kingdom to Israel*.

We see then, the *Romans*, in their stead, employed to civilize mankind, to reduce them to a proper moral temper; to spread such a peace among nations as should favor the preaching of the Gospel. but God did not think fit, it should have the countenance of the secular power, till it was sufficiently established on the basis of its own excellence and divinity, which was after the Xth persecution. otherwise it would appear, more an human institution, than a religion which came from God.

Their Senate did the work which should have been done by the *Jews*. theirs was the king-giving Senate, call'd "ΑΝΑΣΣΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ. *Mundi Principes* as we read in *Vopiscus in Probus*. from them *Judæa* received its kings in our Saviour's time: and soon after its final destruction.

But after the church was united with and protected by the state, and the civil power, which is the just and natural foundation of Society, and productive of all human felicity: it grieves me to think, how soon they corrupted the purity of its principles. but the most excellent things are most liable to corruption.

Then God was pleased to bring upon them the tremendous scourge of the *Turkish* power. these likewise were at that time a very moral people. yet *that* is chiefly from the *Arabian* descendants of *Abraham*. and circumcision, the seal of his covenant with that illustrious patriarch, still remains a sure and further confirmation of the history delivered in the old Testament.

ment, upon whose firm foundation the New is built.

And thus, I presume, we may judge of the general scheme of Providence in regard to the four great monarchys, and of the *Jewish* nation, and concerning the introduction, nurture, and propagation of true religion. a consideration worthy indeed of an historian! the excellency of human writing in this way, is mixing religion and history together in proper proportion. both use and entertainment, unite. thus *Usher*, *Raleigh*, *Prideaux*, *Noris*, *Boucher*, and other the most excellent writers proceeded.

Therefore I hope, no apology is demanded by the intelligent reader, for this introduction. 'tis a mean notion to think, that the business of an historian is barely, and coldly to relate plain matter of fact, without reflexion, use and observation. the very essence, and purpose of history is to improve the morals of mankind: 'tis the text upon which we are to comment; leading a reader to see somewhat deeper, than the mere surface of things, and actions: to imprint on his mind, notions of the conduct of Providence, along with the memoirs of mundane affairs: not to write of the ages of the world, as if there was no God, that created, and governed it.

Such considerations as these animated my endeavors in the work before us; ever engaged me to a particular love for the remains of the *Romans*, especially in our own island. they were the subject of my entertaining meditations in my former travels. *Roman*
history,

history, and that of our own country connected, cannot fail of use, and pleasure.

Well urges the learned *Panvinus* in his dedication, that the *Romans* obtain'd the empire of the world, because of the honesty, and the wisdom of their senate. and St. *Austin* concludes directly with me, *that God gave to the Romans their vast empire, for their virtue.* --- *de civit.* he is copious in showing, that they were raised for the purposes we have assign'd, to prepare for the Gospel.

But at last, if we reflect, how soon mankind deviated from it; how little a portion of the world professes true Christianity, at present; how much less practises it: what is it but to present a sad idea of the deplorable depravity of human kind? and especially a want of the true spirit thereof, in the governors of the world, whose province it is to protect, and adorn it by their example; as God's deputys to cooperate over creatures having a free-will, with that divine Spirit that first dictated it.

Even in these later times, among Protestants, Providence seems in some sort, to have proceeded on a like plan, to bring about a more extensive Reformation, by raising some princes for so high a purpose. but they failing in their merit, were drop'd one after another. Some one genius will spring from the womb of time, to accomplish the restitution of the kingdom of the Messiah.

Permit me to add one observation more. after the union of church and state in *Constantine the great*, infused

fued that *æra* so much controverted, when the miraculous powers ceased in the church. 'tis plain, government is to protect religion: to act as deputy of heaven. for without religion, government cannot subsist. they that think an immoral army, or immoral navy will be security, must be deceived in them; but may be sure that Providence will desert them. and the principal article in government, to secure religion and morality, is to preserve the strict observation of the Sabbath: and the good example of the upper order of mankind.

And as to the purpose of this chapter, I can't conclude it better, than with the excellent lines of Mr. Addison in *Cato*,

*these all are virtues of a meaner rank,
perfections that are plac'd in bones and nerves.
a Roman soul is bent on higher views,
to civilize the rude, unpolish'd world,
and lay it under the restraint of laws.
to make man mild and sociable to man:
to cultivate the wild, licentious Savage
With wisdom, disciplin, and liberal arts,
th' embellishments of life. virtues like these
make human nature shine, reform the soul,
And break our fierce Barbarians into men.*

CHAP.



CHAPTER II.

Antiquitas, quæ quò propius aberat ab ortu, et divina progenie, hoc melius ea, quæ erant vera, cernebat.

Cicer. Tusc. quest.

The most excellent use of medals, the illustration of sacred history. the heroic effigies of patriarchs, to be found therein: pictures of antient religious structures; utensils, civil, military, religious. of Jewish kings. &c. of ADAM. EVE. CAIN. LAMECH. TVBAL. IVBAL. NAAMA. NOA. SEM. HAM. PHUT. MISRAIM. CANAAN. HAMOR. CADMVS. TARVS. HESCOL, Hercules. IEHOVAH. TERAH. HARAN. ABRAHAM. APHER. IOSEPH. ASENATH. MOSES. IOSHUA. CALEB. MIRIAM. IASON. &c. the twelve Zodiacal signs. Shechinah. shewbread table. propitiatory. pectoral. &c.

N. B. I must advertize the reader, that it's necessary to supply the defect of the engravers, in numbering all the pages of Lord *Pembroke's* Cabinet, and of the plates in *Paruta's Sicily*; before he will be able readily to find out the medals referred to, by me.

I chuse at present chiefly, to handle no more authors, than these and *Vaillant's* two volumes of colony coins: lest I surfeit the reader with so unusual an entertainment. but this chapter is a sequel of the preceding; recalling the originals of all antient learning from the more antient, the sacred. 'tis a prefatory comment upon medallic authors in general.

Of a cabinet of medals truly antique.



THE business of the study of Antiquities, is to render it both useful and entertaining. it matters not barely to tell us, that such a one lived so many hundred years ago, and such a one died; to exhaust a dictionary on an obsolete word, or thing; run over all the classics to expound a heathen deity; to copy a record, or read a gravestone: from whence no instruction arises.

Among all the entertainments, and elegancies of life, medals, and the knowledge of them, deservedly claim a rank of eminence; because both entertaining, and useful. in order to promote those two ends, is the purpose of this work.

A cabinet of coins is a necessary part of the furniture of the library, of a person of taste, and learning. whilst I here endeavor to be assistant therein, I presume I am serving the public. and in a country, and an age of learning and curiosity, where we have so many very excellent Cabinets, both public and private, it well becomes us to assist, in obtaining a proper know-
E
ledge

ledge of them; looking upon them as so many classes of manuscripts most worthy of perusal and explanation.

They that make a collection of antient medals, seek commonly to complete a *series* (as called) of emperors, kings, consuls, colonys, citys, people, and the like. they endeavour to have them in all the different metals, gold, silver, brass; likewise all the different sizes, large, middle, small: and the whole, in the best preservation, scarcity, unics or unpublished. all this is to be commended; 'tis the effect of diligence, learning, expence, and skill: yet in the main they may be looked on mostly as an *index*, or catalogue, the surface of science, and art of the graver.

I think, there is a great deal of room to go much further than commonly, as to the use of this costly furniture, in the illustration of history. the word history, nowadays, scarcely exceeds that which we call profane, or heathen, and modern history. but, (what is far the best pursuit) I have looked upon these curiosities in a religious view; and propose to render them likewise subservient to sacred history, and antiquitys sacred.

As this purpose was not out of my mind in the present work, I shall in this chapter explain my meaning, though with great brevity; and sketch out, what may be done in this sort, what I have wrote very largely, in manuscript, which I have by me; part of my amusements while I resided in the country.

In

In what I published on *Stonehenge*, and *Abury*, a good deal of this kind of learning occurs. here I shall pursue it, whence Vertuoso's may inlarge the fund of their inquiries, and of their cabinets, by that of the most commendable kind.

Collections of coins, understood, are the touchstone of history, prove, regulate, illustrate it. sacred history answersthe whole business of the classical history, and extends infinitely further; therefore merits our special regard. the one does not interfere with the other; but as the diamond to the gold ring, gives the greatest lustre to it. we particularly show from hence, that the foundation of all antient, profane history, rests upon the sacred. indeed antient profane history is no other than a corruption of the sacred. I chiefly regard at present their theology, which is the idolatry of the heathen world. 'tis certain that it comes to us only from the *Greek* mythology; and admirably well to be deduc'd, more especially from the antient *Greek* coins. this being a most noble subject, might easily make an intire volume.

It would be a commendable zeal, if some of opulent fortune would engrave what is thus pointed at. I should readily give the proper descriptions. and here I make but a concise recital, to give the intelligent reader a taste for this kind of learning.

If we take the right steps to find out the persons envelop'd in the mask of old fable, we may obtain the heroic *effigies* of very many of the patriarchs, and progenitors of mankind: even from our very origin.

we may go great lengths in discerning the pictures of the antient temples, sacred furniture of them, utensils, and vases: and likewise of kings of the *Jews*; and other personages we read of, in the holy Scriptures, the most antient, as well as best history.

All our mythologic learning comes from the *Greeks*. it was the humor, and the manner of profane antiquity. rightly judges *Lactantius, de orig. error.* of this matter: "that the old poets were not wont directly to tell what is false; but involve and obscure things, in their figurative way of writing." therefore I shall chiefly deduce out of them, what we have to offer on this subject, in quotation from the learned *Vaillant's* two volumes of colony coins, *Paruta's Sicilian* coins: and the admirable cabinet of Lord *Pembroke*. in these, we have the genuin relish of antiquity.

I purpose here to be very brief. but enough is shown to prompt the curious, to pursue it, through an infinite number of other authors, of coins and sculptures.

There were several *Hercules's*, the *most* antient one; the *more* antient one; the *Egyptian, Arabian, Phœnician, Tyrian, Italian, Gallic, British*. these are all one and the same person, except the first. he has these different names, from the country where he was born; where king; where he sojourned; built a city, a temple; where he conquered. there was a *third*, the latest, the *Hercules of Greece, or Crete*. thus the excellent *Diodorus*

dorus Siculus reckons but these three of the name of *Hercules*.

The idea of the *most* antient *Hercules* is form'd from that of A D A M; bearded, rough, with the skin of a beast, to cover his nakedness; and a club in his hand, to fray the wild creatures from him. we find a true resemblance of this our great Protoplast, in a coin of *Patræ*, a city in *Achaia*, *Vaillant's* vol. I. p. 179. again, p. 256, a coin struck at *Cæsarea Palestinae*; again, p. 262, struck at *Corinth*. a *Protome*, or half length of him, *Paruta di Noto*, plate 62. infinite busts of *Hercules*, in old coins and sculptures, the pictures of our first parent.

I could enlarge very much, to shew this identity between the most antient *Hercules* and A D A M; and so likewise of the subsequent ones; but at present I forbear, as not being the principal business.

In the same first volume of *Vaillant*, p. 245, we have an adequate figure of E V E, holding the fatal apple in one hand; leans the other on a spear, as the mark of divinity. we excuse the drapery. but in many she is quite naked. she was consecrated under the name of H E B E, the goddess of youth and beauty: *Juventa* of the *Latins*. so her husband often has the apple in his hand, taken from the garden of *Hesperides*, (the word seems corrupted from *Paradise*) guarded by a watchful dragon, and four nymphs; which are the four rivers recited by *Moses*. a coin represents ADAM pomiferous in this manner. *Vaillant*, vol. II. p. 104,
finely

finely done in a *Pembrochian* coin, p. 236, the serpent, tree, and nymphs; a coin doubtless cut by a christian *monetarius*.

CAIN was the *Ganymede* of the antients, cup-bearer at the feasts of the gods, *i. e.* he carry'd the vase of purification; water-bearer to his father at the sacrifices. in this sense he supplanted his mother *Eve*. but here I can't lanch out into the numerous proofs I could produce.

LAMECH the first bigamist, was the *Jupiter* of mount *Casius*, and called likewise *Agreus*. a coin of Lord *Pembroke's*, plate 72, both sitting and standing, with a harp in his hand, his son's invention.

We have a very good figure of TUBAL CAIN, the *Vulcan* of antiquity, in a coin of *Corinth*. *Vaillant I.* p. 267. *Paruti Lipari*, 2, 3, 4, 5. p. 88. *Pembroke*, plate 41. the first coin. 137. *Aurelia*.

I V B A L the inventor of music, in *Vaillant I.* p. 229. a rural figure and rural instrument. he is *Pales* a shepherd, *Vaillant I.* p. 247. II. p. 174. for *Apollo* is originally taken from him, in the quality of the harper.

NAAMA their sister, is the *Asteria*, *Latona*, *Astarte* of the antients; and the wife of H A M. who both were the great corrupters of mankind, and introducers

ducers of idolatry. very many coins exhibiting her head, commonly with a bust in her hand, as in *Vaillant* I. p. 223. for an account thereof, for brevity sake, I refer the reader thereto. another in a temple, *Vaillant* I. p. 239, struck at *Ælia Capitolina, Jerusalem*. she is always represented in a short garment, and sometimes holds a cross-staff, *Vaillant* II. p. 343, 353. her rites were particularly celebrated at the vernal equinox. and from her, even our present word *Easter* is derived: antiently, in very many nations, they were celebrated with a human victim.

Unum pro multis dabitur caput.

all from notions of a Messiah, at that time to die with a head in her hand, *Vaillant* II. p. 25. 101. and many other places. a busto of her, *Vaillant* II. p. 354.

We come now to the times of the Flood; and have two extraordinary monuments thereof, in coins of *Apamia* in *Syria*: of which a very long dissertation, above sixty pages, in the learned *Falkner* in *Seguin*. first a coin of *Philip* senior, *Noah* and his wife in the ark, and out of the ark. on the ark NΩE: done by a christian *monetarius*, in reference to the sacred story. over the ark a raven, and a dove with the olive branch. Lord *Pembroke*, plate 214. a coin of *Julius Philippus*, emperor.

There is another of the same, of *Severus* the emperor, which is likewise in Lord *Pembroke's* cabinet, and in *Seguin*. *Noa* was consecrated after death by superstitious

perstitious posterity, and called *Deucalion*; which means the *God the preacher*. him, the mythologic writers make to be the first builder of temples, and of citys; and first reigned over men. the name of his wife was *Beroe*, called *Pyrrha* by the *Greeks*. in honor of her was founded the city *Berytus*, said to be the most antient city in the world: built by her son *H A M*, who is the *Saturn* of profane story.

S E M is celebrated under the pictures of *Mithras*. a coin in *Paruta's Sicilian Siragossa*, p. 45.

The heroic effigies of *H A M* is exhibited in innumerable coins, under the name of *Jupiter Hammon*: often horned, the ram's horn, meaning sacred unction, regality. many in *Vaillant*, vol. I. p. 156, 169, &c. II. p. 163. a coin struck in *Arabia*. *Paruta's Sicilian* coins, p. 21, 24. coin 12. 41. p. 24, the 41st coin. Lord *Pembroke*, p. 21. 24. coins 9. 12. 41. 44. *aphytaion*, and *Cyrenean* coins 55.

His son *P H V T* was consecrated under the name of *Apollo Pythius*; consequently seen in all the coins of *Apollo*: in busto *Vaillant* I. p. 260. II. p. 117. and elsewhere. in the act of sacrificing on an altar: *Vaillant* vol. II. p. 179. he was a builder of serpentine temples. *Vaillant* vol. I. p. 242. a foreright face, *Pembroke*, plate 64. a fine heroic profile, *Pembroke* 73. all *Rhodian* coins. his visage appears universally in all the coins of *Augustus*, who was thought to

to be *Apollo* on earth again: declar'd to be a deity by the *Asiatic* citys first, after *Antony* was subdu'd at *Actium*; then declared at *Rome*; and the name of consecration, *Augustus*, given him by the senate. *Vaillant*, vol. I. p. 4, 5.

MISRAIM son of **HAM** is the *Egyptian Osiris*. coins, and statues, and busto's without number. one of him and *Isis* his wife. *Pembroke* coins, plate 62. *Perinthion*.

CANAAN their brother, the great merchant, is understood in all the figures of *Mercury*. a busto of him *Vaillant* I. p. 134. a figure at length II. p. 337, 356. struck at *Tyre*. he was a great builder of alate temples, like that at *Barrow* on the *Humber*, in *Lincolnshire*; and on *Weald* common by *Navestock* in *Essex*. whence they usually place on his head the circle and wings, as a cap. *Paruta's Sicilian* coins, coin 1, plate 8. *cephalu* 3. p. 62. *meneo* 7. p. 73. *Vaillant* II. p. 122. he sits with a purse in one hand, before him a sheep relative to the mercantile, and to the pastoral life, of antiquity. *Pembroke*, plate 5.

His son was the great *Jupiter* of the antients, really the **HAMOR** of *Moses*, father of the powerful nation of the *Amorites*; by *Sanchaniathon* the famous *Phœnician* writer, called *DemaroonZeus*; which is no more than the god *Hamor*. there are very many coins where we have his venerable, and majestic effigies. *Vaillant* I.

p. 224. II. 299. struck at *Ælia Capitolina*, *Jerusalem*. *Pembroke*, plate 5.

His brother CADMVS was the *Hivite*, or *Cadmonite*, recited among the first inhabitants of the land of *Canaan*. he likewise, as well as PHVT, was a great builder of serpentine temples, like those of our *Abury* in *Wiltshire*, and *Shap* in *Westmorland*. a picture of him *Vaillant* II. p. 217. 350. 334 a serpentine temple. 147 a snake twisted round a great stone; the same meaning: a palm-tree by it. 148 a patriarchal temple by a grove. 218. 351. *Petræ ambrosiæ*: whence *Ambresbury* by our *Stonebenge*: 340. an altar before it. *Pembroke* 74. a profile, falsely given to *Æsculapius*. the reader will easily discern, how largely I might discourse on this topic. but 'tis not our present business. a circle and snakes, *Paruta* p. 13.

TARSVS, who was the son of IAVAN, grandson of NOA, was the celebrated *Neptune* of antiquity, a great navigator. a figure of him, *Vaillant* I. 205. riding upon sea-horses, 241. a coin of *Berytus*, which town was given him by HAM. *Vaillant*, vol. II. 192, he holds a sea-horse in his hand. *Paruta's Sicilian* coins, *Siracosa* III. 107. p. 53. a fine head of him, *Hieron* II. 4. p. 100. *Vaillant* I. 304, he is represented sacrificing on a patriarchal altar, in a grove: as a father of the order of *Druids*.

And

8 And this brings us opportunely to the famous *Melcartus*, the more antient *Hercules*, who penetrated into the great ocean, and peopled *Brittain*. to speak of him, is not foreign to the general design of this treatise, nor to the particular one of this chapter, for he is no other than the *HESCOL* of *Moses*, confederate of the great *ABRAHAM*; both fathers of our Druids.

Melcartus is the *Affis* of *Manethon*, the *Egyptian* writer. he is the *Phœnician*, *Amorite*, *Egyptian*, *Arabian*, *Tyrian*, *Italian*, *Gallic*, and *Brittish Hercules*; the *Hercules Ogmius*, who brought the knowledge of letters, or alphabet-writing, along with the Druids, into *Brittain*. of all which affairs I have wrote a volume.

He is denominated so variously from the place of his birth, of his origin, where he was king, from the city he built, from the countrys he travelled, he planted. he was of the patriarchal religion; and as his friend *ABRAHAM*, did build a temple wherever he came.

We have pictures of *Hercules* in many coins. *Vaillant*, vol. II. p. 69, he is in the act of sacrificing in a patriarchal temple, made of upright stones, like those of the Druids in our island. this is struck at *Tyre*. He is finely pictured in his mariner's capacity, a coin of *Tyre*, p. 251, *Vaillant* II.

We have many coins of his temples in the aboriginal, open style; of those called ambrosial or anointed stones,

stones, and of those by groves, *Vaillant* II. 148, 218, 340. a patriarchal altar, *Vaillant* vol. I. p. 134, 135. II. p. 51.

From the personal appearance of IEHOVAH to *Abraham* and the Patriarchs, the heathen fram'd their *Bacchus*, whose head we behold on coins. I have spoke of this in my *Paleographia sacra*, and might add much more.

We have coins even of T E R A H, the father of A B R A H A M. he was a great statuary, a carver of images for idols. he was the founder of the city of *Carrhae*, naming it after his son *Charran*. accordingly he is commemorated in a coin struck in that city, *Vaillant* II. p. 205, standing on a pedestal, or pillar, with a mallet in his hand. again 223. several in Lord *Pembroke's* 84th plate.

A busto of his son H A R A N, *Vaillant* II. p. 123, 42, struck in the same city: underneath, an half moon. and in the numerous coins of this place, we behold the god *Lunus* in many attitudes, standing, or on horseback; which are the *Teraphim* stolen by *Rachel*, from her father *Laban*, of this family: representatives of *Haran*, brother of *Abraham*. a lesser busto of him, *Vaillant* I. p. 258, within a crescent, struck at *Carrhae*. Lord *Pembroke*, p. 51, his heroic effigies. a coin of the city of *Carrhae*. there are others, as family pictures, images of their relations consecrated, the *Teraphim*;

phim; among which ISCAH appears, called *Mensis Asceus* in *Strabo*. see *Vaillant*, vol. I. p. 240. another struck at *Jerusalem*, p. 251. he is the *Ascus Gigas* mentioned by *Stephanus de Urbibus*, founder of *Damascus*. *Vaillant* II. p. 270. the figure of a crescent is the mark of consecration. see *Vaillant*, vol. II. p. 41, a coin of the city of *Carrhan*.

With particular veneration, we view the great patriarch ABRAHAM, in some coins struck at *Sichem*, where he first lived in the land of *Canaan*: cut by a christian *monetarius*, under the color of a colony. in the plain of *Moreh*, south of the hill where *Abraham* pitched his tents, a city arose called *Sichem*. afterward, in the time of the *Romans*, it took the name of *Neapolis*. a coin struck here, *Vaillant* II. p. 263, the patriarch appears in the long eastern robes, with a short staff in his hand: two oxen before him. in the Scripture he is said to *be rich in cattle*, having the special benediction of Providence, for his extraordinary zeal and piety. above, on the hill, is a temple, built on the spot where he erected his first temple, in the patriarchal style.

Vaillant, vol. II. p. 321. is another curious coin, made likewise by a christian *monetarius*, manifestly with a view toward our great patriarch. he stands in his venerable robes, a long staff in his hand, holding up his right. before him a sheep, ears of corn, and a pigeon, under color of a *Roman* standard. at a distance the temple, as before. here he is represented rich in *sheep*, and corn. the pigeon was the midsummer sacrifice.

fice. 'tis obvious enough, the cutter of the dye had a regard to the sacred story.

In a scarce *Spanish* book, *Museo de las medallas desconocidas Espanolas*, da *Juan de Lestanos*, several coins of *APHER*, grandson of *ABRAHAM*, companion of *Hercules*, planter of *Brittain*: and who gave name to it, as I have shown. one of these coins with his head, the last in *Paruta*, p. 14.

The *Egyptian Serapis* with the bushel on his head, is truly the patriarch *IOSEPH*, the deity of reviviscence. in imitation of him, all our mummys are form'd. the *modius* on his head is commemorative of his divine benefit to the land of *Egypt*, in saving them from a seven years famine. We behold him well pictur'd in *Vaillant*, vol. II. p. 18. in busto: a coin of *Ptolemais*, and many more, I. p. 198, 238, struck at *Jerusalem*. a whole figure of him, II. 280, in long garments, with the staff in his left hand, holding up his right: struck at *Cæsarea Palestinæ*. *Pembroke*, 44, 48. both *Egyptian* coins. a fore-right face, p. 195. also *Vaillant*, II. 106. another, *Vaillant* II. 186. and in the same page, the head of his wife *ASENATH*, daughter of *Potipherah*, prince and priest of *On*. again p. 165. in Lord *Pembroke's* coins, plate 195, besides the fore-right face of him, the next coin has the profile of him, and his wife. in plate 231, he is represented horned, meaning his divine unction, radiate, turrit, and the horn of plenty before him.

ASE-

ASENATH singly is seen in *Pembroke* 49, with the *modius* on her head, in imitation of her husband *Serapis*.

MOSES, the man of God, the *Hebrew* legislator, is couched under the character of the *Silenus*, and *Sylvanus* of antiquity; consequently seen in monuments innumerable. as to coins, very many occur in *Vaillant*, especially vol. II. he is represented most commonly standing, with a skin of wine on his shoulder, as being a companion of *Bacchus*, who is the *Hebrew* Jehovah. he holds up his hand toward heaven, intimating his miraculous power; as likewise his preaching. the book of *Deuteronomy* chiefly consists of his pathetic sermons. p. 137, a coin of the city of *Tyre*. he stands before a palm-tree, a star below. 232, he stands before a pine-tree. 246, a coin struck at *Sicheim*, *Neapolis* of *Samaria*. before him the temple on the hill, the scite of that, built by *Abraham*. 335, he stands between two satyrs; a notion taken from the *Israelites* passing through the wilderness under his conduct. I have a silver *denarius*, where a pillar stands behind him, with a statue upon it. in *Paruta's Sicilian* coins, 5. *Catania*. p. 21. fore-right face, horned. a good profile of him, Lord *Pembroke*, plate 252. an *Etruscan* coin, the third; crown'd with ivy, as one of the leaders of *Bacchus*.

IOSHUA, the successor of *Moses* in the command of the *Israelites*, in the mythology of the antients is
Pan.

Pan. we have a good picture of him in busto, *Vailant* II. p. 19. *Paruta*, *Palermo* 89, plate 8.

The learned *Seguin* gives us an antient coin of *Calmus*, one of the bringers-up of *Jupiter*. they affix the same notion to *Silenus*, p. 18. both the busto of him, and the statue. *Ovid* calls him *Celmus*. at bottom, they mean the faithful *CALEB*.

*Te quoque nunc adamas, quondam fidissime parvo
Celme Jovi. ----*

confounding the notions of the educators of *Bacchus* and of *Jupiter*; which is common in mythology.

MIRIAM, sister of *Moses*, is often found; the leader of the nymphs called *Bacchantes*. I have a curious old silver coin, where she is represented with a coronet of the timbrel-form: much the same as that 92d of *Paruta's Sicilian*. *Tauromenitæ*, the first of plate 72. the same a coin of *Aigos Potamos*. *Pembroke*, p. 8. 40. reverse, the purifying vessel and sprig. 55, *Lamieôn*. plate 54, *kromniôn*. and 60, a fore-right face: reverse, a dove, the midsummer sacrifice. *Neapolitôn*.

From the persons of old patriarchs to be discerned on medals, come we to things. the twelve signs of the *Zodiac* were the banners of the twelve tribes of *Israel*, the celestial army, *the host of Jehovah*: as they were incamped

incamped in their victorious passage through the wilderness. these zodiacal asterisms are all to be met with on antient coins; sometimes in the whole circle. instances in Lord *Pembroke*, in plate 230, 231. and that excellent coin *Oriens*, plate 17. single stars on coins, *Pembroke*, plate 62. 243. divers, plate 230. 7. sometimes singly, a fine medallion of *Constantine the great*, in *Pembroke* coins, p. 225. often the constellations denote the commencement of the year of the people, where it was struck.

I have treated largely on this head, in a discourse unpublished. I shall here only speak of one sign a little particularly. our present *Scorpio* ♏ was originally pictured an eagle and serpent, and was the ensign of the tribe of *Dan*, the leader of one of the four great armies; of that pitch'd on the north side of the camp.

The reverend Dr. *Richardson*, master of *Emanuel* college, has in his cabinet, a gold coin of the city of *Chalcis* in *Eubœa*, with this impress. the late Mr. *Sadler* had the same in silver. Dr. *Mead*, and *Matthew Duane*, esq; in brass. Mr. *Sadler* has likewise a curious coin of I A S O N the *Jew*, mentioned in *Maccabees* II. cap. IV. the coin has this same eagle and serpent, intimating his descent from the tribe of *Dan*. I have likewise a *British* coin with the same impress, which means, that the Druids began their year, when the sun enters this sign. *Paruta's Messenian* coins, p. 16, has this impress under the local type of a rabbit.

and coin 31, p. 18. *Gergenti*, coin 22, p. 58. coin 40, p. 60.

Of the rest I shall at present give a catalogue of them, one at least of each, out of many, as they occur in *Paruta* and Lord *Pembroke*.

The Zodiacal Constellations.

♈ *Aries*, N^o 153, *Paruta's* coins of *Palermo*, page 13, a ram's head; for so probably first formed in the heavens. p. 91, a ram sacrificed. *Pembroke* 67, a whole figure.

♉ *Taurus*, *Paruta*, p. 87, coin 1, *Atabiri*, with a star in reverse, importing a constellation. *Pembroke*, plate 63, the head of the bull, as in the heavens; under it the sacrificing knife. the head adorn'd for the altar. p. 57, again, 69. *Vaillant*, vol. I. p. 96, 146.

♊ *Gemini*, *Paruta*, *Siragosa*, p. 47, coin 35, *Castor* and *Pollux*, often with stars on their helmets. in *Pembroke* 46, 52, 241.

♋ *Cancer*, *Paruta*, p. 87. *Atabri*, coin 2, with a star in reverse, as a constellation.

♌ *Leo*, *Paruta*, p. 7, coin 19. *Pembroke*, p. 59, 60, with the star. the lion with the radiate head, *Vaillant* II. p. 330.

♍ *Virgo*, *Paruta*, coin 30, p. 18. coin 5, p. 67, coin 13, p. 81, *Virgo* and the ear of corn. *Pembroke* 124. two jewisb coins, p. 127.

Libra,

♌ *Libra*, was a yoked ox, *Paruta*, p. 28, coin 30. the laboring ox, *Pembroke*. an ox eating corn, plate 121.

♏ *Scorpio*, we have spoke of, *Paruta*, *Morgantio*, p. 87. 1. Lord *Pembroke*, plate 90. in the modern form of a scorpion, plate 109, 71, 241.

♐ *Sagittary*, *Paruta*, *Siragosa*, coin 2, p. 29. *Pembroke*, p. 130. *Vaillant* II. p. 209.

♑ *Capricorn*, *Paruta*, *castro giovanni*, 1, p. 67. *Palermo* 87, p. 8. *Pembroke*, plate 109.

♒ *Aquarius*, *Paruta*, *imera*, coin 14, p. 64.

♓ *Pisces*, *Paruta*, *Saragosa*, coin 36, 37. p. 47, 48, a star between, to indicate a constellation. *Pembroke*, plate 117, 127, a *Punic* coin. this was originally the ax for sacrificing; whence *Jupiter Labra-deus*. the *Amazonian securis* the same, *Pembroke*, p. 122.

The learned *Vaillant* had a notion of this affair, II. p. 261, 286, 330.

A peacock is often used, with the tail spread out, as a symbol of divinity, consecration, the becoming a deity. this notion is derived from the circular *iris* in the *Shechinah*, or glory of *Jehovah*, leader of the people of *Israel* through the wilderness; whose throne was upon the ark in the *adytum* of the *Mosaic* tabernacle, and of *Solomon's* temple. exhibited in a medalion of *Mariniana* wife of *Valerian*. *Banduri* I. 144. *Faustina* and others.

Pembroke, plate 162, we have some coins of patriarchal temples, made of rude stones erect: they were in circles; often a central stone for a *kebla*, to which the worshippers turn'd their faces; so taken as a mark of the divine presence. and in time, these stones were worshipped. see them, *Vaillant* I. 134, 135, and cover'd temples built over them, II. 51, as the most high religious antiquitys. a snake twisted round a great stone, means a serpentine temple, Lord *Pembroke's* coins, plate 60.

The sacred table of Shewbread, part of the furniture of the *Mosaic* tabernacle, is seen in several old coins, imitated by the heathen. *Pembroke*, p. 226, *Æmilia*. *Vaillant*, II. p. 265, 357.

So the *Sedes deorum*, denoting the presence of a deity: taken from that called the mercy-seat on the *Mosaic* ark, whereon rested the *Shechinah*. sometimes, a thunderbolt laid upon the seat, as in a coin of *Titus*. Lord *Pembroke's* coins, the first, 66, 195. JOSEPH, a representation of it in the reverse of the coin of *Joseph* and *Asenath*, 92.

This sacred throne of the temple of *Jerusalem*, and the two *cherubim*, *Titus* plac'd in a temple at *Antioch*, as the *Chronicon Alexandrinum* informs us. other parts of the sacred spoils, the golden candlestick and shewbread table, after being carried in triumph by *Vespasian*, were deposited in his temple of Peace; and carried off by the *Goths* in the sackage of *Rome*.

The

The cherubim on the ark, supporters of the mercy-seat, standing on winged globes, gave rise to the images of victory. in *Vaillant* II. p. 101, a figure of *Astarte* in a temple, two cherubim on the sides; in imitation of the divine. others, II. 336, a cherub standing on a globe. again, p. 347. *Pembroke*, plate 70, a cherub naked.

The *jewish* coins of the *Maccabees* are in great number and variety. the *samaritan* characters thereon are the running hand of the most antient, square *hebrew* character. there we have the form of many of the golden sacred vases of the temple-service: the pot of manna in the ark, the censers, the vessels of purification with a sprig; the garlands of the prince, who was also the high-priest; of the harp; the front of the porch of the temple, *Pembroke*, plate 123. the baskets of first-fruits, of sheafs of corn, and the like, Lord *Pembroke*, plate 123, 124.

In the coins of the *Antiochus's*, kings of *Syria*, contemporary with these *Macchabean* princes, is *Apollo augur* sitting on a bee-hive: a seat which the connoisseurs are not acquainted withal. it means his oracular faculty; deriv'd from the tapisstry hangings of the *Mosaic* tabernacle, wherein was the divine oracle; imitated by the heathen. the tapisstry was wove by *Miriam* and her women, in the honey-comb form; interspers'd with cherubims heads, flowers, and fruits. one, *Pembroke*, p. 3. another, *Pembroke*, p. 71, 98. two. the pectoral or oracular vestment of *Aaron* is imitated

Pem-

Pembroke, plate 51, coin 2, and in the next plate. reverse, a winged figure of the *Kabiri*.

Many are the coins of *Augustus*, of great use in the Evangelical history. his signature of *Capricorn*, not understood by the *Roman* writers, regards *Messiah*, who was to be born, when the sun enters that sign. many coins of *Apollo* referr'd to him: of his shutting the temple of *Janus*, which he really did the third time; notwithstanding what my friend *Masson* says to the contrary. all the pacific coins of him, and of all the succeeding emperors, have a respect to Christianity, and the universal peace which the power of the *Roman* empire procur'd; to favor the propagation of the Gospel.

Nero's coins on shutting the temple of *Janus* have the same view: the profound tranquillity of the world, whilst the apostles were travelling, to this great end.

Vespasian's temple of Peace.

Augustus, having conquered *Lepidus* and *Pompey*, *Italy* being delivered thereby from civil wars, was declar'd a deity. but after the *Actiac* victory in sight of the temple of *Apollo*, *Marc Antony* being then overthrown, the *Asiatic's* petitioned, that they might erect temples to him. he permitted it, on condition it should be done *Romæ et Augusto*. *Tacit. Anal.* IV.

There are many coins of this, with altars, temples. one built at *Chelmsford* the *Cæsaromagus* in *Britain*, by *Cunobelin* king here.

Now

Now they flatter'd *Augustus* with being *Apollo* on earth again: made statues of him with the countenance of *Apollo*: he being really like the old *greek* ones, and he held his face remarkably juvenile, to his death. all this is the meaning of *Virgil's* celebrated fourth eclogue.

--- *tuus jam regnat Apollo.*

'tis compos'd from old prophetic verses of the *Sibyls*; the expectation of the Messiah at that time: and design'd by the poet for one of the birth-days of *Augustus*.

There is a remarkable silver coin of *Augustus* in the late Mr. *Sadler's* cabinet, and others. the emperor sitting: a person in a foreign habit holds forth to him a child, wrap'd in swadling-clothes. underneath *Imp. XIII.* this coin belongs to the A. V. C. 749. the year of the real birth of our Saviour. there is a gold coin of the same.

Many coins of his, of the same year, with *Pax orbis terrarum*, a globe between two branches of olive.

Many *jewish* coins about this time, fit to be collected, of kings, ethnarchs, tetrarchs, made by authority of the *Romans*. Some of *Herod the great*. *Seguin*, p. 333. Lord *Pembroke*, plate 124.

Of *Philip* the tetrarch, whose wife was the cause of the death of *John baptist*, struck at *Julia Claudia*, *Chorazin* of the Gospel; in the vulgar æra of Christ

Christ 29. a gold vase on a tripod, which he presented to the temple at *Jerusalem*: reverse a wave-sheaf of corn. Lord *Pembroke's*.

Of *Herod Antipas*, tetrarch of *Galilee*, struck at *Tiberias*, A. D. 30. another of his struck A. D. 31. a palm-branch on one side: a garland on the other.

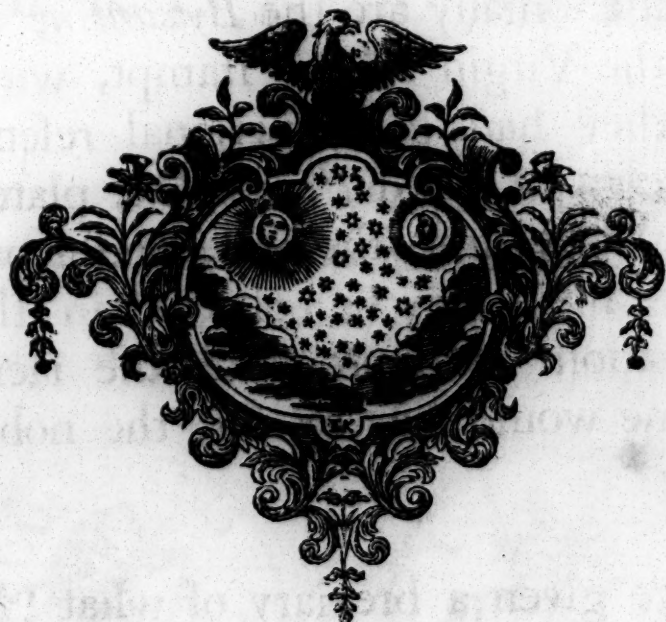
Of *Herod Agrippa*, in my collection, the canopy born over the book of the Law: he beheaded St. *James Seguin*, p. 333. it relates to the feast of pentecost. 'tis in the *Thesaurus Brandenburg*, in the Queen of *Sweden's* cabinet. in *Harduin de numm. Herodiad.* ad A. D. 89. LΘ. *annus nonus*.

Of the other *Agrippa* his son, *Seguin*, p. 334.

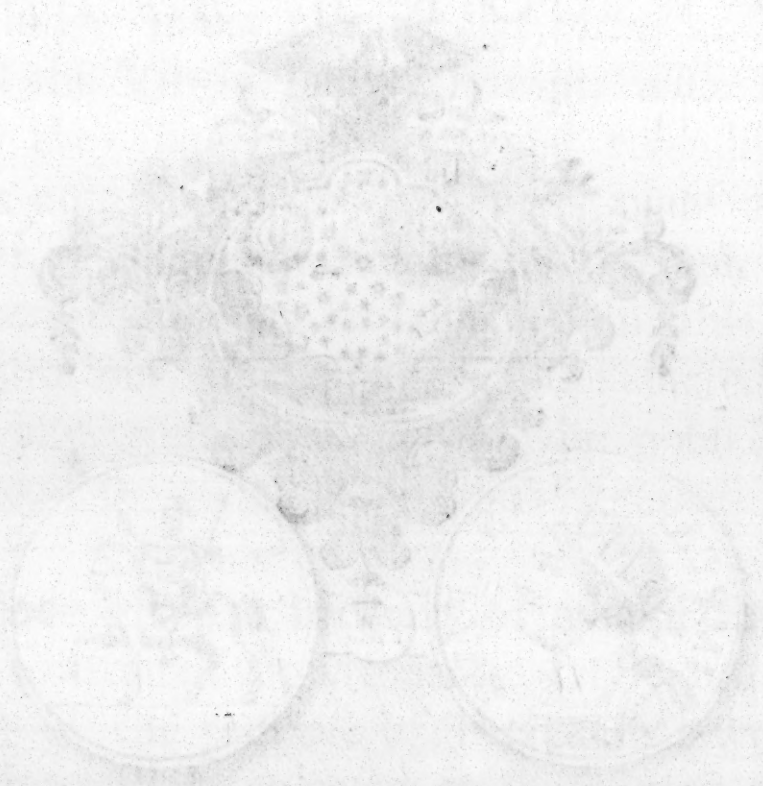
To conclude. many are the *Byzantine* coins of our Saviour and the Virgin *Mary*, stamp'd, with their effigies, when they had good personal resemblances remaining. a coin of Lord *Pembroke's*, plate 251, gives us the *Magi*, the Virgin, the Star, and a pair of doves. great numbers more may be collected in this religious view; illustrations, and proofs of the sacred history. and such a one would be, by far, the noblest cabinet in the world.

Thus I have given a breviary of what I have largely proved and illustrated in a separate tract, unpublished. 'tis not out of the purpose of the present work. the curious reader will be pleas'd to see a new system of medallic learning; and a cabinet truly antique: which
may

may be carried to a much farther extent: and a volume of the choicest learning, to accompany it, to show the best, and most genuine use of coins, of the innumerable books of *greek* and *roman* sculptures which we have among us; which I recommend to those that delight in sacred antiquitys. at present, we see here in a compendious view, the spring-head, whence are derived the heathen deitys upon the reverses of our subsequent medals.



may be carried to a much further extent; and a vo-
lume of the school learning, to accompany it, to
show the best and most judicious use of every
instrument of knowledge, and to show that which
we have among us, which I recommend to the
School in which it is published, as being in
a composition, viz. the thing best, whence it be-
comes the best, and thus the result of our lab-
ours, and the result of our labours.



THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

THE
MEDALLIC HISTORY
OF
MARCUS AVRELIVS VALERIVS
CARAVSIVS,
EMPEROR in BRITTAİN.

*Effigies hominum non solebant exprimi, nisi aliqua il-
lustris causa perpetuitatem merentium.* Pliny.



Ære, penes Honorab. W.^m Eyre Serv. ad Leg.

THE

MEDICAL HISTORY

CHAPTER III

OF

THE MEDICAL HISTORY OF THE

REPUBLIC OF CARABAYAS

AND AGRI-
CULTURE

BY

THE





CHAPTER III.

The Fasti of the emperors Probus, Carus, Carinus, Diocletian. Maximian. CARAVSIVS a Briton born. Maximian by him quells the rebellion of the Bagaudæ in Gaul. orders him to be kill'd. the Theban legion martyred. CARAVSIVS proclaimed emperor, and carries with him the Roman navy to Brittain. origin of the Palilia. he beats Maximian by sea, and obliges him to a pacification. the articles of the treaty of peace. acknowledged co-emperor. on his return to Brittain an ovation. a coin thereupon, explained at large, A.D. 288, 289.



THE greatest boast of human nature is, that we are thinking Beings, which is the prerogative and high faculty of the noblest and worthiest part of us, our Souls. the pleasure therefore of thinking, equals us to the superior orders of Being, the Angels. and more or less perfect are ours, as more or less allay'd by the material part of us.

This is the most exquisite delight of study, and contemplation; that tramples under foot the sordid labor of lucre; and the most vain of all vanities, pomp and splendor, titles, and equipage. contemplation as-
fumes

sumes angels wings, soars far and high, over place and space, beyond time and ages, past or to come. this furnishes the soul with its proper food, knowledge. by which it compasses all things, divine and human; feels its true origin, and enjoys celestial entertainment, ever in its own power; ever new and poignant.

Therefore in our studies are we to choose subjects excellent, worthy of our genius, and suited to its capacity and relish; of use, and entertainment to others: of a moral and civil nature; where they have respect to our own species: and religious, where they are to lead us to happiness, which is to be ever-during: the true end of all studies.

The medallie history of CARACALLA, I sometimes amuse myself withal; it produces a great quantity of his coins to light, which I have been favor'd withal; and have engrav'd three hundred of them, different. many are uncommon, and very elegant, both as to their fabric, their device, their legends. from them our emperor will appear to be a great man, and worthy of our regard.

This chapter and the following is but an abstract of his history, deducible from the coins; as it were a model of a larger work, wherein the particular proofs are insisted on, sufficiently copious, and prolix; where necessary only. as an instance of what may be said on some of the uncommon ones, I here give a coin, and more minutely consider'd, which Mr. Serjeant *Eyre* lent me out of his most copious and select cabinet of *greek*
and

and *roman* medals. for, to a consummate knowledge of the laws, he has added that learning and skill in these curious monuments, which demonstrate a most elegant genius.

And this is done briefly enough. I write to those that have some knowledge in this sort of learning; therefore mean not to compose a volume, out of transcriptions from authors. with the same view, I here omit the tedious repetition of the *dubious* particles of *perhaps*, *conjecture*, *probable*, *suppose*, and the like. for a person that has consider'd and digested the subject so carefully as myself, must be satisfy'd of many truths, not apparent to a cursory student.

Therefore a candid reader will indulge me with so much credit, as to think, I would not publish any thing, but what I have reason to judge to be a high degree of verisimilitude at least. and I may venture to say, that 'tis generally easier for me to prove the particulars, than for others to prove the contrary.

I present here the result of my inquiries, in a short and continued discourse, rendered as agreeable as such matters will bear; as it was read, one part at the *Royal*, the other at the *Antiquarian Society*: the whole in the the way of *Annals*, or *Fasti*, for perspicuity, and certainty. but in tracts of this sort, we are not to aim at the flowers of historical writing.

It is not within the compass of my design, at this time, to give the prints of the coins which I recited in the second chapter, seeing I quote the books they are to be found in. nor is it therefore absurd, that I give this
summary

summary, before I publish the plates of the coins of our emperor. because the owners of the coins here mentioned, have the coins themselves for their inspection. and I publish it now as a piece of respect to them, who favored me with the coins: hoping still by a delay, to render the history more complete. and accordingly request the public favor, to communicate their coins of this emperor, as a piece of justice to our own country.

'Tis much to be deplor'd, that in *Diocletian's* bitter, and most violent persecution, all books of the Christians were searched for with great diligence, and burnt. from this, we see, how the historys of that time must suffer, both civil and sacred: and among them the very historys of *Diocletian*, and of *CARAVSIVS*. nothing could wholly escape that ravage, except the coins. hence we have but a very slender account of those times, more than what these essential evidences furnish us withal.

Add to this, that the *roman* writers would not readily care to do justice to the merit of *CARAVSIVS*, under the eye and cognizance of so malicious a person as *Maximian*; the lustre of whose character so much exceeded his. and they that were under his dominion would readily enough destroy what was wrote in favor of *CARAVSIVS*, through fear or prejudice. the consequence of all is this, that in the very meager scraps of his history time has spar'd us, sufficient tokens appear of partiality and misrepresentation.

These,

These, and many considerations uniting, induced me, as far as possible, to restore to light, the evanescent traces of the history of this great man. my country bears no little part in those considerations here connected with *Roman* history, the worthiest, next to the sacred. nor can religion be separated from *Roman* history: as we gather from the first chapter, because, in *their* way, they were the most religious of all people, and for that reason, providence gave them the empire of the world. a good lesson this to Christians, especially those of the Reformation, who ought to be the most religious.

Further, I hope to throw a new light upon the study of these noble monuments of history, coins and medals; which will not only facilitate our present disquisition, but be serviceable in general, to history, and to the knowledge of these rare and curious remains of learned antiquity.

Anno Domini 282.

*Imp. M. Aurelius Valerius Probus V. }
Pompon. Victorinus, prefect of the city. }* *coff.*

Probus was one of the greatest of princes, a good man, and a hero. his camp was the school of *Mars*. and therein were brought up all the great men concerned in our history: *Carus, Diocletian, Maximian, Constantius Chlorus, Asclepiodotus*, and our CA-RAVSIVS.

A. D. 282.

CARAVSIVS, then a young man, was born in *Brittain*; he also served there under him, with reputation, both by sea and land. *Probus* war'd with great success against the *Germans* among others: and had a *German* triumph decreed him.

Probus transported some *Vandals* and *Burgundians* from the continent, into *Brittain*. they seated themselves in the country south of *Cambridge* river, and had a camp on *Gogmagog* hill, call'd from them *Waudlebury*.

Probus, in the end of *june* this year, being slain at *Sirmium*, *Carus*, a *Gaul*, his *præfectus prætorio*, assum'd the purple, and was *consul suffectus*, according to common usage.

A. D. 283.

Imp. M. Aurelius Carus II.
M. Aurel. Carinus Margus Cæsar. } *coff.*

The emperor made his eldest son *Cæsar*, consul with himself.

CARAVSIVS likewise served in *Gaul*, under this emperor; and by his excellent deportment obtained the greatest esteem among the military men.

A. D. 284.

In *august* the emperor declared his two sons *Augg.* and coemperors with himself; and consuls for the year.
 The

A. D. 284.

The *Diocletian æra* or *Æra martyrum*, a famous epoch with our ecclesiastical writers, begins *Friday, august 29*, in this A. D. 284. biffextile, new-moon day; cycle of the moon 19: of the sun 13: dominical letters F E. *Anno urbis conditæ* 1037. *Julian* 329. *Nabonassarean* 1032.

Carinus imp. II. *Numerianus* imp. coſſ.

Carus then emperor, was buſy in his *Persian* expedition; leaving his ſon *Carinus* emperor in the weſt, over *Brittain, Gaul, Illyrium, Italy, Spain, &c.* a perſon of a very profligate character. *Carus* had with him in the eaſt, his younger ſon *Numerian*, a virtuous young man.

Carus died by lightning in his tent, in the beginning of *february*. *Numerian* was declared emperor in his ſtead, and continued his father's expedition againſt the *Persians* with ſucceſs. in *ſeptember* he return'd to *Antioch*, and then ſoon after was moſt treacherouſly ſlain at *Perinthus*, now *Heraclea* in *Thrace*, by his father-in-law *Arrianus Aper*, whoſe daughter *Atria* he had married, in hope to become emperor. but *Diocletian* being at that time a principal officer in the army, and of the imperial houſhold, was elected, and proclaim'd emperor at *Chalcedon*, on *Thursday* the 16th of that month *ſeptember*, the great *Circenſian* feſtivity; when he, before all the officers of the army,

A. D. 284.

with his own hand slew *Aper*; and thereby fulfilled the prediction of the Druids in *Gaul*, his hostess, who upbraided him, then a common soldier, for his penuriousness, not becoming one who was to be an emperor; when he had slain the fatal *boar*.

In *december*, *Diocletian* was in *Rome*, to secure his interest with the senate: to give shows and plays whereby to engage the popular favor.

On *Numerian's* death, *Carinus* in *Gaul* nominated his *præfectus prætorio Aristobulus*, *consul suffectus*. but *Diocletian*, as soon as emperor, nominated himself, together with *T. Annius Bassus*, one of his officers, *cofs.*

Carinus for the ensuing year had appointed *cofs.* himself III. and *Aristobulus* II. however *Diocletian* made himself *suffectus* II. A. D. 285.

A. D. 285.

Carinus leaves *Gaul*, draws all his forces thence, and goes to *Pannonia* and *Mysia*, to prepare against *Diocletian*. *Diocletian* leaving *Rome*, goes to *Nicomedia* in *Bithynia*, musters his forces, fights *Carinus* in several battles, with various success; at length overcomes him in upper *Mysia*: and he was slain by an officer of his own, whose wife he had debauch'd.

On *Carinus's* leaving *Gaul*, a powerful insurrection began, under the leading of *Ælian* and *Amandus*, who stiled themselves emperors. that year happened

A. D. 285.

a great scarcity of corn, which caused or encouraged their revolt. the like revolt happened much about the same time in *Brittain*; as by concert, to shake off the *Roman* yoke. it was owing to the base government of the *Roman* præfect, as mentioned by *Zosimus*, who does not give us his name. some of our authors call him *Q. Bassianus*; and *Hirtius* was then the procurator to the emperors.

Carinus being vanquished, *Diocletian* continues *Aristobulus* consul, along with himself, for the rest of the year.

At the end of the year, *Diocletian* at *Rome*, on november 21, declares *Maximian*, Cæsar, being the festival of *Liberalia*, sacred to demi-gods, heroes, and nymphs.

A. D. 286.

April 1, *Diocletian* declares *Maximian* to be *Augustus* and coemperor with himself, at *Nicomedia* in his winter-quarters; on this day, because sacred to *Fortuna virilis*, when they sacrificed to *Apollo*, *Diana*, *Fortune*, and *Venus*.

Maximian goes into *Gaul*, in order to suppress the rebellion of the *Bagaudæ*: whilst *Diocletian* went into *Pannonia*, to settle that country, after *Carinus's* defeat.

Having

A. D. 286.

Having therefore laid this sure foundation in chronology, and history, we shall, with like brevity, at present, enter on the story of CARAVSIVS.

Carausius was born at the city in *Wales* now called *St. David's*. we learn from the excellent manuscript of *Richard of Cirencester's Britannia Romana*, that the antient name of this place was *Menapia*. he was sprung of the old *Brittish* blood-royal: of a graceful personage, and fine understanding. he was much conversant in marine affairs, and had given many proofs of valor, and conduct, both by sea and land. after serving *Probus*, in his wars against the *Germans*, he continued in arms under *Carus*, and the dissolute *Carinus*.

Maximian the emperor, at this time coming into *Gaul*, found our CARAVSIVS a person of great character, and influence in the army, and that he had no ways favor'd *Carinus*. he, beside his former post, honors him with a captain's command, in the empress's troop, the *ala Serena*, so call'd of *Diocletian's* wife. her name *Eleutheria Alexandra Serena*: and further, she was, secretly, a christian.

The emperor *Maximian* gave to CARAVSIVS the intire command in the expedition against the *Ba-gaudæ*; whilst he settled all the rest of the affairs, and government of *Gaul*.

CARAVSIVS executed his trust effectually; and laid his laurels at the emperor's feet. as a reward of
his

A. D. 286.

his service, he constituted him *præfect* of the Roman navy, and gave him the business and the office of what was call'd *Comes littoris Saxonici*; to defend the sea-coasts of *Germany*, *Gaul*, and *Brittain*, from pyrates and robbers, of the *German* nations.

During this, *Victorinus Maurus*, legate, who had been sent over into *Brittain* by *Probus*, subdued the rebellion in that country, and slew the *Roman præfect* whose tyranny had caus'd it.

A. D. 287, Jan. 1.

Diocletian goes into the East, against the *Persians*, who had recovered their old possessions, after the death of *Numerian*.

On Jan. 1. *Diocletian* the third time, and *Maximian* I. being consuls: whilst *Maximian* was in his palace at *Treves*, the *Burgundians* and *Alemans* invade *Gaul*. *Maximian*, and his admiral *CARAVSIVS*, repel them. but *CARAVSIVS*, in person, character, and behaviour, so outshone *Maximian*, that he conceived an inveterate envy against him. *CARAVSIVS* was sharp-sighted enough to find it out.

This year the emperors celebrate the Llst Capitoline *Agon* at *Rome*. and the Senate decree a *German* and a *Persian* triumph to them; upon which occasion, that fine gold medal was struck, on which the excellent cardinal *Noris* has wrote a learned dissertation. yet he is too hasty in making this the first year of
CA-

A. D. 287, *may* 27.

CARAVSIVS. the suppression likewise of the *British* defection was included in this triumph.

A. D. 288.

Maximian imp. the second time consul, with
Pomponius Januarius.

Both emperors had work enough, to keep off the barbarous nations from invading the *Roman* territories. *Diocletian* goes against the *Sarmatians* and *Rhætians*, the *Goths*, and others, who had passed into *Mæsia* and *Thrace*. he repels them over the *Ister*, and repairs the castles on the bank of the river.

Maximian again had his hands as full with the *German* nations, as the preceding year. he attacks them by land, as CARAVSIVS, according to his duty, by sea: but with a vigor and success, by how much the greater, by so much it heightened the malice of the cruel, and base *Maximian*.

Maximian had with him then the famous *Theban* legion, quartered as a guard on the *Rhine*. toward the end of the year, he sent express orders to kill CARAVSIVS. but he had the caution to prevent it. he had behaved himself so incomparably well, as to get the affections of the soldiers, and sailors. he had address enough to gain over all the officers, secur'd the outworks of *Boloign*, and stood on his own defence.

Maximian,

A. D. 288, *sept.* 7.

Maximian, in utmost rage and fury, returning from *Germany*, marched against him. he commanded several cohorts of the *Theban* legion, just then come from *Italy*, now on the *Rhine*, to accompany him. they refused to go; and he order'd 'em wholly to be massacred. their motive was, the respect they ow'd to the commission of the empress *Serena*. this was on *october* 10, at *Cologne*, and *Bon.*

CARAVSIVS engag'd the whole *legio* IIII. *Flavia*, and several more, to side with him: and *Maximian* found himself unable to force *Boloign* to surrender. so that on *september* 7, CARAVSIVS was saluted emperor: and he carried away the whole *Roman* fleet over with him, to *Brittain*; where he was received with all possible acclamations of joy.

This great event was in A. D. 288.

Eusebius rightly, in his chronology, fixes this for the year of CARAVSIVS his discession. so *Banduri*, and *Genebrier*. *Horsley* likewise, but he extends his reign too far.

A. D. 288, *sept.* 11.

The eagerness with which the *Britons* received this their noble countryman, now their prince, may well be seen by those extraordinary coins struck about this time, testifying their extreme impatience, and which hastened and confirmed his resolution to assume the purple.

K

The

A. D. 288, *sept.* 11.

I. 1. the first plate, and first coin, silver, the Duke of *Devonshire's*, a fine expression. the emperor's head laureate. the genius of *Brittain*, with the mercurial staff emblem of merchandise, in her left hand; joins her right to the emperor's, who is in armor, with this pathetic legend,

EXPECTATE VENI.

the bust, in obverse, a juvenile aspect, laureate.

IMP CARAVSIUS PF AVG.

XXIII. 5. a silver coin printed in *Speed's* history, the emperor's head laureate. reverse, the same as the former; but the genius has not the mercantile staff.

EXPECTATE VENI.

XXIII. 6. a silver coin in *Banduri*. the emperor's head laureate. both the genius, and the emperor, hold plain *hasta's* in their hands.

EXPECTATE VENI.

in the exergue of the coin is R S R, which will frequently occur, therefore I shall give it a particular explication. Thus I read it.

Rutupii

A D. 288, *sept. 11.**Rutupii Signator Rogatorum.*

Signator is the cutter of the dye. *Roga* is *donativum honorarium*. *Rogator* is the same word as *Erogator*: the distributor of the emperor's bounty, and presents, to the officers and soldiery.

The coin was struck at *Rutupium*, which stood where now is *Sandwich*, *Stonar*, and *Richborough* castle; a *Roman castrum* still remaining: the walls pretty perfect. about *Stonar*, in *Roman* times, was a capacious harbour, being the mouth of *Canterbury* river. and was the chief station of the *Roman* navy; and of that of *CARAVSIVS*. now the sea has thrown up the sands, so as to render it for the most part firm ground: like as our *Lincolnshire* marshes, and elsewhere.

Rutupium itself was at *Sandwich* chiefly.

XXIII. 10. a silver coin in *Banduri*, like that in *Speed*, save that the head here is radiate, there laureate.

EXPECTATE VENI.

XXVI. 5. brass. a coin of my late friend Mr. *Beaupre Bell*, a young gentleman of most excellent knowledge in medals: whose immature death is a real loss to this part of learning. he was busy in putting out

A. D. 288, *sept.* II.

a book like that of *Patarol*: left his manuscripts, plates, and coins, to *Trinity-College, Cambridge*.

In the reverse here, *Brittania* has not the *caduceus*. the emperor's bust is radiate, unbearded, as in all the preceding.

EXPECTATE VENI.

XX. 6. a silver coin in the *Bodleian* library, of which my good friend, the reverend Mr. *Francis Wise*, who published the judicious catalogue of the *Oxonian* coins, sent me a drawing, and afterwards I saw it.

EXPECTATE VENIES.

The obverse is uncommon. the emperor's bust laureate, holds in his right hand the globe; looks to the left: juvenile face. *Brittania* has the mercurial staff in her left, joins right hands with the emperor, who is in armor. in exergue R S R. *Rutupii Signata Roga*.

I must here hint only, that these notations or letters on the *area* of the reverses of coins, are to be interpreted of the persons who had the authority of stamping these coins. the notations on the exergues regard the place of the mint. In the II^d book of this work I shall be more explicit concerning this affair, in which the learned have been so much divided.

All

A. D. 288, *sept.* 11.

All these were struck by the *Britons*, thus risking all, to court their brave countryman to rule over them; whose wisdom, valor, humanity, and magnanimous spirit, at that time, the whole western world rung of. he was now at *Boloign Bononia*, settling his affairs on the continent. for *Batavia*, *Armorica*, and a great deal of the sea-coast, who had been under his *regimen*, had declar'd themselves in his favor.

The *Britons* were ever fond of the *Pbrygian* original, and in this singular legend, had respect to the verses in *Virgil*. *Æneas* to *Hector*.

*Quæ tantæ tenuere moræ, quibus Hector ab oris
Expectate venis ----*

The same coin is mentioned in *Seguin's numismata*, p. 200. struck in true *Brittish* metal, blocktyn. he gives us, p. 195, another *Brittish* coin, in the same metal, struck here in *Claudius* his time. I have another, in like metal, of that same time, very rare, being a colony coin of CAMVLODVNVM, *Colchester*, struck in *Claudius's* time.

These coins relating to CARAVSIVS, were struck in *Brittain*, on *september* 11; when they had just intelligence of his being declar'd emperor, to show their hearty concurrence in the election, and that they would stand by him, with their lives and fortunes. this was done to honour this great day of the *Roman* kaendar,
when

A. D. 288, *sept. 11, octob. 15.*

when the *Prætor* solemnly sacrific'd to *Jupiter Optimus, Maximus*, upon the commencement of his annual office.

At this time they recommend the new emperor to the protection of heaven, in that coin of Sir *Hans Sloan's*. brass. *Jupiter* standing with the thunder in his right hand, a *hasta* in his left.

VI. 5.

IOVI CONSERvatori AUGusti.

On *october 15*, the mercantile part of *Brittain* held a solemn festival to *Mercury*, and on that day *CARAVSIUS* arriv'd in *Brittain*, to fulfil the ardent vows and desires of his faithful people.

This great event is commemorated in that coin of Sir *Hans Sloan's*, brass. the emperor's busto in obverse, a radiate crown.

1. 2. the genius of *Brittain*, with the mercurial *hasta* in her right hand, a *cornucopia* in her left arm, joyfully steps forth to meet the new emperor, then on foot, in confident hope of prosperous days, under his auspicious reign. this was on his coming on shore.

AD-

A. D. 288, *octob.* 15, 27.

ADVENTVS AVG.

II. 2. a silver coin of the Duke of *Devonshire's*, well preserved. the emperor on horseback, a spear in his left hand, holds forth his right, as to receive the joyful acclamations of the people.

ADVENTVS AVG.

struck this 27th day of *october*, on his arrival in *Britain*, and marching to his capital, *London*. the emperor's bust laureate, moderately bearded. *Banduri* erroneously thinks it relates to his first coming to *Rome*.

XXIX. 3. a brass coin of mine; the emperor's bust radiate. reverse, the emperor on horseback making his publick entry into *London*. he holds a spear in his right hand, his left held up, in approbation of the acclamations of the people.

ADVENTVS AVG.

ML in the exergue. *Monetarium Londinense.*

XXII. 7. a brass coin of the reverend Mr. *Walton*, rector of *Corbridge*, *Northumberland*, possessor of many

A. D. 288, *november 5.*

many curious antiquitys in all kinds, found near the *Roman wall of Severus*, in *Northumberland*. this coin exhibits a galley with

FELICITAS AVG.

struck on this festival day of *Neptune*, *november 5*, to whom our emperor owes his present felicity: escap'd the danger of assassination, and in possession of a noble kingdom.



A. D. 289, *jan. 1.*

The 1st and 2d year of *Carausius*.

MARCUS CARAVSIUS IMP. AVG.

T. *Annius Bassus*, second time. } consuls.
L. *Ragonius Quintianus*,

The first of *january* was ever, among the *Romans*, accounted a great festival, and demanded much service of religion. they wisely judged, how acceptable to heaven it is, to devote a proper quantity of time, thereto; and show their readiness to do it, by beginning the annual circle, with pious addressess. *Janus* means time, the year; *annus* with a prepositive.

Our

A. D. 289, *jan.* 1, 4. *feb.* 11.

Our emperor ushers in the new year, with a repetition of his devout sentiments toward the deity of the ocean, in striking

XXIII. 3. a silver coin of the duke of *Devonshire's*. the bust laureate, juvenile. reverse, a galley.

FELICITAS AVg.

exergue, R S R. struck at *Rutupium*, by the imperial officer of the mint there; on *jan.* 1, this year.

V. 6. on the 4th of *january*, the time of the people's paying their vows, for the health and safety of the emperor, and never more gladly than now; was struck that coin of *mine* given me, among many more, by the reverend Mr. *William Harris* of *Landaff*; in brass, the bust radiate. on the reverse, the genius of health incensing on an altar, round which is twisted a serpent.

SALVS AVG.

to equal the excess of his people's joy, on *feb.* 11, this year, the day of celebration of the *Ludi geniales*, dedicate to *Faunus*, and the genius of the emperor, and continued for three days together, he struck that coin of Mr. *Dobarty's* of *Worcester*.

A. D. 289, *feb. 11.*

XIX. 4. LETITIA AVG.

a genius holding forth a garland. here we have the reason, as well as the time, of making this medal, which otherwise would be a very indifferent compliment to a great emperor. the bust is juvenile. from the extraordinary festivity of this day, came the proverb *genio indulgere*.

XXII. 5. is another, struck on the same day. a coin of the late Dr. *Davis*, an eminent physician of the *Devizes*, who was possessed of a fine cabinet of coins.

LAETITIAE FVNDatori,

the genius holds a *corolla* in her right hand, leans her left on a truncheon upon a globe, importing, good government is the foundation of the people's happiness. exergue XXI. which means a *Collegium* of the mint, *Undeviginti*. the particular place omitted; stamp *feb. 11*, this year.

XXIX. 8. a coin of *mine*, stamp on this same day, *feb. 11*. a genius holding forth a globe, the ensign of power, in her right; a *cornucopia* in her left arm.

GENIO AVG.

extraordinary is the mirth of this day; accompany'd with dancing, and all kind of jocularities: but the types manifestly

A. D. 289, *march 1.*

manifestly regard the emperor, and assuredly with a religious intent.

March 1. our emperor could not but hear, by this time, that *Maximian* was preparing to encounter him, and it behov'd to be as diligent on his part, to withstand him. on this day was the great festival to *Mars*, whose aid he was to implore. and, to animate his new subjects to do their duty in his defence, as well as to show his own intrepidity, he struck that coin.

VI. 6. silver, Lord *Pembroke's*; that great Earl of *Pembroke, Thomas*, whose memory I shall ever revere, for the singular favours and friendship he honoured me withal. the emperor's bust laureate, lightly bearded; the legend of the obverse

IMP. CARAVSIVS PF INVICTUS AVG.

reverse,

VIRTUS INVICTA AVG.

in the exergue Q L. *Questorium Londini*. the *Questor* had the emperor's authority of coinage. the *Questorium* was the Treasury, or *Fiscus imperialis*. he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, in our way of speaking.

This coin has a true air of magnanimity; and holds forth a defiance of the continent, worthy of an emperor in *Brittain*: 'tis CARAVSIVS, in the

A D. 289, *march 1, april 21.*

character of *Mars Gradivus*, setting out to battle. he was now preparing against an hostile attack.

On the 21st of *april* is the very great celebrity of the birth-day of *Rome*, called the *Palilia*. our emperor, to show himself thoroughly *Roman*, would carefully observe all the festivals, and most zealously this of highest account. upon this occasion was struck that silver coin

XVII. 1. the Duke of *Devonshire's*. the emperor's bust laureate, juvenile. reverse, the great cognisance of *Rome*, the wolf suckling the infants *Romulus* and *Remus*.

RENOVATA ROMA.

exergue R S R. struck at *Rutupium*.

X. 1. a brass coin of my excellent friend, the reverend Mr. *John Foote*, L.L.B. rector of *Yoxal* by *Lichfield*, who was the first to furnish me with numbers of coins out of his chosen collection, especially of our emperor; and who has a perfect understanding of these curious antiquitys. the type as the last.

ROMANORVM RENOVATIO.

our emperor would not be behind those of the continent, in the due magnificence of the ceremonies on this illustrious occasion; showing a great fondness for the

A. D. 289, april 21.

the glory of the *Romans*, and hoping to keep up the true spirit of it.

*Tu regere imperio populos Romane memento,
parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos.*

One might easily write a little volume to show, first, what a great deal has been wrote on the *Palilia*, or, as some affect to call it, the *Parilia*: secondly, to show how little either the antients, or moderns knew, of the true origin of the name, or thing. but from the four lines I have recited page 30, the whole affair is open to an eye skilful to look into the antient mythology.

*Te quoque magna Pales, et te venerande, canemus,
Pastor ab Amphryso ----*

Virgil here makes two persons of them, both shepherds, and rightly; but not so, of different genders. they are truly and originally, the I A B A L and I V- B A L of *Moses*. one the inventor of music, the other of the shepherds craft. they are both consign'd in the lasting characters of celestial asterisms, in the zodiacal sign of *gemini*: being themselves astronomers, and concern'd with the progenitors of mankind, in forming the first constellations. they were shepherds, and so were all, in earliest times; but these were eminently distinguished;

A. D. 289, april 21.

distinguished; therefore particularly mentioned by *Moses*, among the men of renown, of whom we say,

*felices animos, quibus hæc cognoscere primis,
inque domos superas scandere, cura fuit.
credibile est, illos pariter vitisque locisque,
altius humanis exseruisse caput:
admovere oculis distantia sidera, nostris;
ætheraque ingenio supposuisse suo.* Ovid. Fast.

therefore in the heavenly sign, the one has the harp and *plectrum* in his hands; the other a whip, such as they drive cattle withal, and under him a shepherd's dog, called *Canis minor*, or *Procyon*, or *Mæra*.

I observe, the *Etruscans*, whence the *Romans* derive their sacreds, had some very antient notices of things beyond the *Greeks*; and our *IVBAL* is prior to their *Apollo*. see an elegant statue of him in *Gory's Etruscan antiquitys*, table XXXIII. they became indeed blended into one: and we see the reason why *Virgil* always couples *Pales* and *Apollo*.

Genesis iv. 20. *Adah* bare *IABAL*; he was the father of such as dwell in tents, and of such as have cattle.

And his brother's name was *IVBAL*; he was the father of all such as handle the harp and organ.

IABAL is the *magna Pales* of *Virgil*, though he writes it in the feminin: yet *Servius* his commentator says,

A. D. 289, april 21.

says, others, as *Varro* in particular, who was the best *Roman* antiquary, he makes it masculin.

Pales is the god of shepherds. these two deities are again join'd by *Virgil*, in *Eclog.* V.

Ipsa Pales agros, et ipse reliquit Apollo.

The *Greeks* too make their *Apollo* a shepherd.

The rising of the stars was the almanac, or kalendar of the antients. *Procyon*, the dog-star we speak of, is call'd the shepherd's star. when it and the constellation of *gemini* arise, at the approach of winter, the shepherds began to set up their huts and tents in the fields, to watch their flocks.

Pales is an oriental word, *Punic*, *Syriac*, פלה *Paleah* a husbandman, *Agricola*. see *Bochart* II. 9. the servile prefix'd makes *mapale* a tent.

Agricolæ referunt jam tuta mapalia Mauri.

Claudian Stilico III.

The festival of *Pales* was celebrated on the 21st of *april*, at that time in reality, the midsummer festival; when *Romulus*, and all the youth of the country, met according to annual custom: for religion, sacrifices, feasting, sports and exercises, accompanying. then was laid the foundation of *Rome* by the genius of *Romulus*, with a fortunate omen.

Some of the *Romans* are fond of writing it *Parilia*; as if to be derived from *Pario*, to bring forth. for the
sacrifice

A. D. 289, *april 21.*

sacrifice on this day was to procure health and fertility to the cattle. and this makes *Virgil* give it the feminine gender.

Sylvicolam tepido lacte precare Palem.

*Pelle procul morbos, valeant hominesque gregesque,
et valeant vigiles, provida turba, canes.*

Ovid. Fast.

hence when images were adopted into religion, *Jabal* and *Jubal* became the guardian *genii* of a house, and family, and cattle; the *genii*, *Lares*, in the *Roman* way of speaking. they were set up over the chimney, to procure fertility, and good luck, as we call it, to themselves, and cattle. the origin of the word *genius* is from *genere*, which was most antiently used for *gignere*, or *generare*.

Here likewise we have the origin of the *Lares*, who were *Jabal* and *Jubal*. one is represented commonly with a harp in his hand: the other with a staff, such as you drive oxen withal.

The little fictil images which are in great numbers, to be found in the cabinets of the curious, taken out of the breasts of *Egyptian* mummies, are, in the original idea, images of *Pales*, the shepherds god. therefore adorn'd with a whip in one hand, a crook in the other, a shepherd's pouch hanging over their left shoulder.

In

A. D. 289, april 21.

In after-times, the *Egyptians* applied them to the sacred patriarchal family of *Jacob*, who were shepherds. these little images are made with their arms across, from observing the method of his crossing his arms in blessing the two sons of their prime minister *Joseph*: as we read *Genesis* xlviii. 13. from the circumstance of *Jacob* being embalmed, and after, of *Joseph* being embalmed, and kept above a hundred years, to be carried into the land of *Canaan*, they learnt to dress these images like an embalmed body.

This mummy of *Joseph* was a pledge of God's veracity, that he would bring the people of *Israel* out of *Egyptian* captivity. but the *Egyptian* hierophants, who minutely observ'd all that happen'd to this people, thought, the immense fecundity of the *Israelites* was owing to the virtue of *Joseph's* mummy; as also that it was the genius of reviviscence. so they put their little images into the breasts of their mummies, made in imitation of this sacred family, as pledges to raise up the dead body, to be united to its proper soul.

From *Procyon*, *Jabal's* dog in the heavens, the antients obtain'd a notion which *Plautus* mentions, that the *Lares* were formerly represented under the image of dogs; giving this reason for it, that dogs had the same function as the *Lares*; to watch over and guard the house. thus *Ovid* of the mother of our heroes *Jabal* and *Jubal*, whom he calls *Lara*.

A. D. 289, april 21.

*fitque gravis geminosque parit, qui compita servant,
et vigilant nostra semper in æde Lares.* Fasti II.

Tibullus makes them the guardians of the fields and pasturage, where the cattle is kept by the shepherds.

----- agri
custodes fertis, munera vestra, Lares.

the *Lares* were clothed with dogs skins, for this reason. and sometimes have a horn in their hand, to drink out of. all these are marks of highest antiquity. *Montfaucon*, vol. I. plate 90, *antiqu. expl.* gives some sculptures of them.

These were the famous *Trojan Penates* which *Æneas* snatched from the flames of *Troy*; whence he merited the epithet of *pious*. *Dionysius* of *Halicarnassus* describes their form, as seen in the temple near the *Forum* at *Rome*. "they were (says he) two young men sitting; each a staff in their hands: the sculpture was very antient."

Here they are both shepherds: and so in the celestial Sphere, they are pictur'd sitting on the zodiacal circle, of which they were studious, probably first describ'd it.

This antient piece of *Trojan* sculpture, the *Penates*, *Varro* informs us, was transported by *Dardanus*, from *Phrygia* to *Samothrace*. he means from *Samothrace* to *Phrygia*. for they were brought to *Samothrace* by means

A. D. 289, april 21.

means of *Sydyc*, brother to *Misor* or *Misraim*, as *San-choniathon* informs us. "from *Sydyc* (says he) descended the *Dioscuri*, *Cabiri*, *Corybantes*, *Samothraces*, meaning the same persons, ship-builders;" and first corrupters of the patriarchal religion, great grand-children of *Noah*: who carried these antediluvian images to *Samothrace*.

By these men, the mysteries of the antients were celebrated; a part of the patriarchal religion. whence *Jupiter* is said to have cut out the tongue of *Lara*, mother of the two *Lares*. dogs were sacred to the *Lares*. whence a dog's head, and a ring on the gate of *Hades*, the place of departed spirits; as we see on old coins and sculptures. and this is meant by the dog *Cerberus*, guardian of the gate of *Hades*, the place of the mysteries; to which the initiated were admitted, by three knocks, at the gate.

The *Greeks*, those children in antiquity, called our two heroes, by names of their own countrymen, *Castor* and *Pollux*, as usual with them; *Gemini*. p. 42. lastly, such as these were the *Teraphim* which *Rachel* carried off with her, *Genesis* xxxi. 30.

Thus much I thought fit to recite out of the many tracts I have in manuscript concerning mythology, the mysteries of the antients, the patriarchal effigies, the origin of the celestial asterisms, and the like, with drawings innumerable; where the first sources of remotest antiquities are open'd. 'tis a kind of *specimen*

A. D. 289, *april 21, may 12.*

of what may be said of heathen deities, which I forbear enlarging upon, and transcribing from numerous authors, in the progress of this work: as those deities are exhibited in the reverses of all our coins. we chuse rather to refer our readers to a contemplation of such matters, at the fountain-head, and near the origin of things. but this in particular, concerning the *Palilia*, the great festival of the foundation of *Rome*, we give, in high respect to that city, which was to obtain the empire of the world; of which thus *Virgil* enraptur'd, *Georg.* III.

Nunc veneranda Pales, magno nunc ore sonandum.

We may judge, our emperor *CARAVSIVS* had the like grand sentiments of the genius of the imperial city, in striking these coins. and what I have here wrote on this head shows, how pertinent to the present subject, is our second chapter.

On *may 12.* games were perform'd to *Mars Ultor*, when was struck a coin of *mine*

III. 4. our emperor in the martial dress and character, with spear and shield, as *Mars Gradivus* going forth to battle.

MARS VLTOR.

in *area BE Britannicus exercitus*; rewards and gratuities

A. D. 289, may 12, june 1.

ties to the soldiery, for what they have done, and to encourage their future zeal in his service. in exergue MLXXI. *monetarium Londini, Collegium Undeviginti.*

IV. 8. june 1, this year was struck this coin of mine,

MONETA AVG.

exergue MSP. *Menapiæ signata pecunia.* the privilege of coinage, we may well suppose to be given to his native city. this day is sacred to the goddess *Moneta.*

XXIV. 5. a coin of my friend the learned Dr. Mason, fellow of Trinity-College, Cambridge, Woodwardian professor.

MONETA AVG.

without exergue. the genius has a pair of scales in one hand, a *cornucopia* in the other.

XV. 2. Mr. Bush. Mr. Perry of Colebroke dale, Salop.

MONETA AVG.

the genius has a pair of scales in one hand, a staff in the other, struck june 1, this year.

In this month CARAVSIVS set out for *Rutupium* to command his navy, against *Maximian.*

Nothing

A. D. 289. *sept.*

Nothing can be imagined more furious, than the conflict between him and *Maximian*; a second fight at *Actium*; but now more glorious, as the *Roman* marine was much improv'd since that time; and *CARAVSIVS* had a peculiar genius therein.

In the beginning of *September*, *CARAVSIVS* totally overthrew *Maximian's* fleet, which he commanded in person. our emperor had him so much in his power, that he oblig'd him to a pacification, and treaty of future amity. though *Maximian* had fought *CARAVSIVS* his life; yet, through a true spirit of magnanimity, he took no dishonorable advantage. a solemn parly was held between them; and 'tis not difficult to find out some of the articles agreed upon, which were to this purport.

Article I.

It was stipulated, that from henceforth a perpetual peace and fraternal amity should continue between them; that *CARAVSIVS* should be acknowledged a copartner in the *Roman* empire: and particularly, that he should reign in *Brittain*, in as full and absolute a manner, as *Diocletian* and *Maximian* possessed the imperial dignity on the continent. granted.

Article II.

CARAVSIVS, emperor, should be engag'd to defend the *Roman* province in *Brittain*, from the *Scots* and

A. D. 289. *sept.*

and *Picts*; who had made many inroads, since *Severus's* time. and to do this effectually, required the presence of an emperor. agreed.

Article III.

It was considered, that such was the vast extent of the *Roman* empire, at that time; and so frequent on all sides, the incursions of barbarous nations; that the reason why *Diocletian* adopted *Maximian*, as partner therein, held equally good, why *CARAVSIVS* should be looked on as adopted by *Maximian*; and he is hereby adopted accordingly. and *Maximian* engages to procure the consent and approbation of *Diocletian*, as the fountain of power. henceforth his style is thus,

IMP. M. AVR. VAL. CARAVSIVS AVG.

Aurelius he takes from *Maximian*, *Valerius* from *Diocletian*. agreed.

Article IV.

That *CARAVSIVS* should retain his commission of *Comes littoris Saxonici*, to scour and protect the seas from the *Franks*, *German* and *Saxon* rovers, who ruin trade and navigation. for this purpose, the town and port of *Bononia* is to remain in the hands of *CARAVSIVS*; together with all the Countries on the sea-

A. D. 289. *sept.*

sea-coasts of the continent, now in his possession or alliance. agreed.

Article V.

In order, the more publicly to notify to the whole *Roman* empire, the purport and effect of this treaty, and the hereby stipulated election of CARAVSIVS, to the imperial dignity, it was insisted, that in the ensuing year, CARAVSIVS should be nominated one of the consuls. this being the customary method, on like occasions, that the new emperor is consul, the year he takes the purple, and the year after.

To this article *Maximian* represented, that himself and *Diocletian* were consuls *designati* for the following year; as being the year of their celebrating their *Augustan Quinquennalia*. such was the established practice. and *Diocletian* would have the *Quinquennalia* of *Maximian* to run parallel with his own; which were deferr'd for that very reason, from its just time. but *Maximian* engag'd this request should be comply'd with, the year after.

Article VI.

CARAVSIVS demanded then for the present, that testimony of imperial Sovereignty, the Tribunical power. this commences with the birth-day of the city, the *Palilia*, *april 21*, next year. granted.

Thus

A. D. 289, *sept.* 17.

Thus far we can recover the articles of this memorable Pacification, and can prove them by medals, as we shall see in the progress of the work. it appears not dishonourable to *Maximian*; nevertheless, *Maximian* in his vile heart, never intended to keep them, nor to induce *Diocletian* to ratify them; tho' he had promised to do it.

The learned *Buchorius* commends the policy of *CARAVSIVS*, in retaining *Bononia*, and the sea-coast of the continent. indeed *Maximian*, without difficulty, consented to it. for otherwise, he found *CARAVSIVS* had so great an interest in *Gaul*, and had so easily carried off the *Roman* legions quarter'd there, that he had reason to fear losing the whole province of *Gaul*.

The *Roman* writers daub over this affair of *Maximian's* defeat, by accusing the inclemency of the *British* ocean, and the like.

Whether *Diocletian* ratify'd the articles or not, our emperor took the surname of *Valerius* from him, as a token of adoption. such was done by *Diocletian* to all the Cæsars and *Augusti* made by him. the name of *Aurelius* he took, as by adoption, from *Maximian*.

On *september* 17, this year, *Maximian's* Cæsarean *Quinquennalia* were of course to have been celebrated; but there is no difficulty in conceiving the reason why they were omitted.

A. D. 289, *sept.* 27.

Nevertheless we can't doubt that CARAVSIVS solemniz'd the day with zeal and splendor; being the feast of *Consualia*, sacred to *Neptune*, and *that* on board the fleet. the memorial of the joy was afterwards consigned to perpetuity, in medals, *jan.* 1, next year.

Our emperor return'd on *sept.* 20, in great glory, to his faithful subjects of *Brittain*, the *Neptunian* hero, sovereign of the ocean. and no description can equal the joyful acclamations of his people, who now received an humane and benevolent prince, instead of greedy and tyrannical procurators.

The sea-fight was struck in our southern channel. and CARAVSIVS came through old *Sarum*, or *Sorbiodunum*, where,

VI. 10. on *sept.* 27 they struck this coin in Dr. *Genebrier* and *Banduri*. Fortune sitting, as now having given quiet to our emperor.

FORTUNA RAEDVX.

in exergue S P C. *Sorbioduni pecunia cusa.* this was a day sacred to that deity.

Upon this his happy return was struck that singular coin of my honorable friend, *William Eyre*, Serjeant at Law, which I have ingrav'd at the beginning of this chapter; and shall conclude it with the particular disquisition following, upon it: which, for its uncommonness it well deserves.

A. D. 289, *sept.* 20.

XXII. 1. 'tis ingrav'd in the *series* of plates. and its singularity, will both prompt our endeavour to explain it, and at the same time plead an excuse with the adepts in this kind of learning, if we fail of doing it to their satisfaction.

The head is beardless, as half his coins are represented; some with a mustach only, on the upper lip. in the reverse he is on horseback, his left hand held out in the attitude of making an harangue to the soldiers, or people about him; in his right hand a spear. the legend is conceived in these three letters, fair and distinct.

I. O. X.

This I interpret IO *Decies*. and that the coin was struck on *sept.* 20, A. D. 289, which was an extraordinary festival among the *Romans*, commemorative of the birth-day of their great founder *Romulus*. and then were celebrated public and general triumphal games. we shall find all along, our emperor was very careful to keep up all the *Roman* ceremonies, to show himself thoroughly attached to the empire. therefore he would readily lay hold of this day for the purpose of his ovation, and of striking this coin. for such was the *Roman* method, as much as possible, to render their public actions conformable to religious festivals.

N 2

This

A. D. 289, *sept.* 20.

This year, in the beginning of autumn, *Maximian* the emperor having attacked *CARAVSIVS*, then in possession of *Brittain*, with all his power, by sea; found himself far inferior to our great man; who had been brought up to sea, from his youth; and had given full proof of the qualities of an experienced, as well as an excellent commander, both by sea and land.

Our coin was struck on the return of *CARAVSIVS* from this victory; and on his being joined partner in the empire, with *Diocletian* and *Maximian*. he has manifestly the helmet on, as coming from an expedition. 'tis his triumphant entry into his *metropolis*, *London*, in the midst of the infinite crouds, and acclamations of the *Brittish* people, soldiery, and mariners; his new subjects confirm'd; again overjoy'd at the sight of an emperor of their own; at the sure prospect of freedom from tyranny, and oppression.

This tyranny of the governors had lately caused the insurrection of the *Bagaudæ* in *Gaul*; but two years before extinguish'd by the arms of our *CARAVSIVS*. this tyranny caused an insurrection in *Brittain*, at the same time, from the yoke of the insolent *Bassianus*, their governor under *Probus* and *Carinus*. so that now their joy knew no bounds, at the sight of their deliverer; whose virtues, they with reason, exceedingly admired; their countryman too; whose high and amiable qualities were loudly proclaimed
over

A. D. 289, *sept.* 20.

over all the western part of the empire; and not a little heightened by the reverse character, and odious nature of the cruel, perfidious, and haughty *Maximian*.

Such was the situation the *Brittons* were now delivered from; such the occasion of their present joy. this public entry here of *CARAVSIVS*, represented on the coin, is properly an Ovation; a modest kind of triumph. *CARAVSIVS* had too much judgment, and policy, to pretend a formal triumph over a brother emperor, as now acknowledg'd and confirm'd by the most solemn treaty.

In other coins, *CARAVSIVS* is represented thus on horseback, with *ADVENTVS AVG.*

In triumphs they rode in a chariot: in Ovations on horseback. *Dio* says, on horseback, as in our coin. *etenim ovantem ingredi, equo vehi.* or on foot, as in I. 2. struck on the like occasion. In some places he made his public entry on horseback; in some on foot. but the legend here is to express the acclamations of the people, crying out *IO, IO.*

To open the nature of these acclamations, and illustrate the subject we are upon; out of many instances in the *Roman* historians; I shall select a few, but a little prior in time, to that we are writing on, and give them in *English*.

Capitolinus informs us, that when the letters of the *Gordians* were read in the Senate concerning the defeat
of

A D. 289, *sept. 20.*

of the *Maximines*; immediately this acclamation was made: as it was their method on the like occasions.

Thanks to you, O ye Gods; we are freed from our enemies; we all adjudge Maximin an enemy; we devote Maximin, with his son, to the infernal deities; we salute the Gordians, as Augusti; we recognize the Gordians, our governors; the gods preserve the emperors made from the senate; we see emperors of noble conquerors; may Rome behold our emperors!

Thus from *Trebellius Pollio*, in *Claudius* surnamed *Gothicus*. when it was told, that *Claudius* was made emperor, the 9th of the kalends of *april*, this acclamation followed.

O Claudius Augustus, the gods give you to us. Claudius Augustus, thee to be prince, or such a one as thou art, we always wish'd for; Claudius Augustus, the commonwealth sought thee; Claudius Augustus, thou art our brother, our father, our friend. thou art a good Senator, thou art truly a prince!

Again, when *Claudius* was fighting with great success in *Illyrium*, the Senate, upon the news of it made this acclamation.

A. D. 289, *sept.* 20.

O Claudius, thou most valiant commander; thou hast success equal to thy virtues, to thy piety; we all dedicate a statue to Claudius; we are unanimous in our wishes, to have Claudius Consul!

We are to observe moreover, that these acclamations to the emperors, were not only entered in form, and solemnity, into the public acts of the Senate; but often were engrav'd on plates of brass; as public, and perpetual monuments. no wonder then, this of our emperor is commemorated on a medal.

IO IO.

This was the common cry, the form at acclamations on joyful, public occasions; particularly at Ovations, and triumphs.

Varro, de lingua latina, writes, " it is called a triumph, when the soldiers returning from war, follow the emperor going up to the Capitol; and cry out all along thro' the city, IO triumphe, IO.

Thus *Ovid, Eleg. I. 4.* speaking of *Germanicus*.

*Tempora Phœbea lauro cingentur, IO que,
miles IO, magna voce, triumphe, canet.*

Thus *Martial, VII. 6.* of *Domitian*.

Rursus IO magnos, clamat tibi, Roma triumphos.

This

A. D. 289, *sept.* 20.

This was the vulgar cry, upon all fortunate, all festival occasions, civil or sacred: whence used at the great *Saturnalian* feast, our *Christmas*.

Clamant ecce mei, IO Saturnalia, versus.

Martial XI. 2.

A medal in *Seguin*, with a palm and laurel, and this inscription, I O S A T I O, which that judicious Antiquary rightly assigns to belong to *Brittain*; and struck here in *Claudius's* time. 'tis in tyn, our native metal; and means *Io Saturnalia Io.* the same I mentioned above.

More medals of this metal he quotes, struck here, particularly an

EXPECTATE VENI

of our emperor C A R A V S I V S. another exhibiting *Suetonius Paullinus*, a legate in *Brittain*. a colony coin of *Camulodunum* in the same metal, in my possession, found at *Colchester*, before quoted. and a coin of our emperor is in the cabinet of the reverend Dr. *Sharp*, Dean of *Northumberland*, in the like metal, tyn. the type and legend of the reverse

P A X A V G.

in *area* F. O. *Flaminis Officinator.* in exergue M. L. *Monetarium Londinense.*

Dio

A. D. 289, *sept.* 20.

Dio Cassius speaks of a procession of *Nero's*. " he
 " passed through the *Circus*, and *Forum*, with the
 " foldiers, and knights, and Senators. then he af-
 " cended the capitol, and from thence came to the
 " palace, the whole city having garlands on their
 " heads, with lamps, and thuribles full of incense.
 " they all made this acclamation, especially the Sena-
 " tors, crying out OUA the *Olympic* games; OUA
 " the *Pythian* games; O *Augustus*, *Augustus*!

OUA was more in the *greek* mode, to humor the emperor's vanity.

I O. X. *decies*.

the letter X stands for *decies*, ten times.

To confirm our interpretation, we are to take notice, that these honorary Acclamations to the emperors were not only commemorated on record, in all their respective forms; but also *how often* each sentence was pronounced; the very *number* of the times; and this was a necessary part of the compliment. of which I shall give a few instances, among many.

Fl. Vopiscus relating the Acclamations made by the Senate to *Tacitus*, when he refused the imperial dignity offer'd him, by reason of his age and infirmities, thus delivers 'em.

" *Trajan* came to the empire when an old man.
 " this they spoke ten times. and *Adrian* came to the
 " empire, when an old man. this they spoke ten
 O " times.

A D. 289, *sept.* 20.

“ times. and *Antoninus* became emperor when an old
 “ man. this they said ten times. and you yourself
 “ have read

--- *incanque menta*
Regis Romani.
 the hoary chin
 of the king of *Rome*.

“ this they pronounced ten times. and who can bet-
 “ ter govern than a man in years? this they said ten
 “ times. we make thee an emperor, not a soldier:
 “ this they said twenty times. do thou command, the
 “ soldiers will fight: pronounced thirty times. *Seve-*
 “ *rus* the emperor said, the head governs, not the
 “ feet; pronounced thirty times. we have chose your
 “ mind, not your body: this they said twenty
 “ times.

Lampridius gives us at large, the Acclamation of
 the Senate at the destruction of *Commodus*, containing
 two pages, which therefore I need not recite. and
 much more of this sort. but this is sufficient to ex-
 plain our coin, and prove our explanation.

I shall take notice further on the subject, that this
 custom was afterward continued among the Christians;
 both as to the acclamations, and as to the repetitions:
 particularly in their Synodical Acts, and registred too.
 for instance.

In

A. D. 289, *sept.* 20.

In the *Roman* Council under pope *Hilarus*, thus made, and entered in their books.

“ Hear thou, O Christ our Savior, grant life to
 “ *Hilarus*: this was said six times. these articles of
 “ doctrine we confirm, and we teach: this was pro-
 “ nounced eight times. these things are to be observed
 “ and kept: said five times. we give due thanks to
 “ your learning: pronounced ten times, &c.

In a *Roman* Synod under Pope *Symmachus*, the whole Synod getting up, cried out.

“ Hear, O Christ our Savior, grant life to *Symma-*
 “ *chus*: this acclamation was pronounced ten times,
 “ &c.

Though these acclamations are so often repeated, yet we may observe, they are very *laconic*, and leave somewhat to be understood: *habeas virtutibus tuis*. OUA *olympionica*, OUA *pythionica*, &c. so we need not wonder at the conciseness of the legend of our coin.

I shall conclude with a verse from *Horace*, which Mr. Serjeant *Eyre* suggested to me, in confirmation of what has been said, from much earlier times. our poet, whose manners were equal to his good sense, thus addresses his imperial patron.

A. D. 289, *octob.* 27, 28.

*Tuque dum procedis, Io Triumphæ,
non semel dicemus, Io Triumphæ,
civitas omnis ----*

so *Ovid Amorum.*

Dicite Io Pæan, atque Io, bis dicite, Pæan,

so much for the coin with IO X.

III. 2. a brass coin of *mine*, which has been gilt. the emperor's head radiate. reverse very modestly express'd. an image of victory.

VIRTUS AVG.

struck on the 27th of *october*, when the solemn games were exhibited to the deity of victory, from times immemorial, even before *Rome* was founded. a delicacy here observed, seeming to regard the day in common usage, rather than with respect to the late event.

October 28, the games were celebrated on the anniversary of the nativity of the emperor *Hadrian*. on this day the *legio XXX Ulpia*, a marine legion, who had behav'd gallantly in the late sea-fight, took care in a peculiar manner to perform the accustomed religious rejoicing on the day sacred to the memory of their founder. and that coin

A. D. 289, nov. 5.

VIII. 2. was struck upon it.

LEG. XXX. VLPIA.

'tis a coin of Mr. Foote's. *Neptune*, the guardian of the legion, stands with a dolphin in his right hand, the trident held upright in his left.

This year, on the 5th of *november* was struck

VIII. 1. a coin of Mr. Foote's. *Imp. C. Carausius Aug.* *Neptune* standing with one foot on a galley, the other on a dolphin. in his right hand he holds a dolphin; in the left a trident, the forked end downward, in testimony of the quiet of the ocean, since the last great conflict, wherein our emperor conquered. the inscription

COMES AVG.

the coin is admirable, and finely expresses the present situation of CARAVSIVS and his affairs, after his late victory, and with modesty. S. P. in the *area* of the coin is *Sacra pecunia*. money stampd for sacred use, to defray the expence of the religious performances of the day, the *Neptunalia*, which last seven days, and particularly celebrated by the mariners, who had all imaginable liberty of rejoicing for their great success. this day our emperor returned thanks to the deity of the ocean for the event so glorious to himself.

Money

A. D. 289, *decemb.* 25.

Money is of a sacred nature, whence *sacra moneta*, a frequent legend on coins, especially about this time. Money, as government, is truly of a compound nature, sacred and civil, and inseparably: for religious, for military, for commercial use. and here, 'tis to be expended for sacrifices, and all the rites of religion: there, to be thrown away by the emperors in great profusion among the populace, on this and the like joyful occasions: to be bestow'd largely on the soldiers, marine, and officers, encouragement of their zeal and loyalty: lastly, for common use in traffic.

On *december* 25 the great horse-racings, to the honor of *Mithras invictus*, the silver coin of the Duke of *Devonshire's* was struck.

XXIII. 4. ORIENS AVG.

with many more of that *epigraphe*, regarding *Sylvius Cæsar*, our emperor's young son.

At this same time was coin'd that famous one of *Heneage* Earl of *Winchelsea*

V. 4. PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS,

he being the prince *Ascanius* of the *Trojan* games, which I have enlarg'd upon in my discourse on ORI-VNA, our emperor's wife: whereto much may be added, in confirmation of the positions there recited.

CHAP-

A. D. 1880, December 24.

Money is of a sacred nature, whence facts remain a frequent legend on coins, especially about the time of the Republic. As government is truly of a compound nature, in its origin and its growth, the religious and the political are combined, and here, as to be expected, the commercial and the religious are combined.



In the history of the British Museum, the Oriental Department has been a constant source of interest and study. The collection of Oriental manuscripts and books is one of the most valuable and extensive in the world. The Oriental Department has been a constant source of interest and study. The collection of Oriental manuscripts and books is one of the most valuable and extensive in the world.

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*W. Stukeley delin. ex numismate argenteo augmentato,
penes Matt. Duane Ar. maj 22. 1756.*

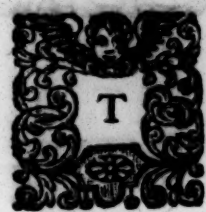


CHAPTER IV.
THE MEDALLIC HISTORY OF
CARAVSIVS.

Gentibus est aliis, tellus data limite certo:
Romanæ spatium est, Urbis et Orbis idem.
Ovid. Fasti.

*Continuation of the Annals of CARAVSIVS. city of
Cataractonium. Devil's arrows at Boroughbridge.
methods of affixing coins, to their proper days. Ri-
chard of Cirencester's excellent manuscript. Nep-
tune's genealogy. CARAVSIVS assumes the Tri-
bunical power. celebrates the LIIId Capitoline Agon.
his expedition into Scotland, and victories. repairs
Antoninus's prætentura, and builds Arthur's Oon,
which is described. appoints a Brittish Senate; him-
self consul. the consular insignia described. creates
his son Cæsar: Augustus. coins respecting him, and
the empress his mother. the Carsdike navigation re-
pair'd, extended, described. the city of GRANTA
founded. celebrates his Quinquennalia. his expedi-
tion against the Ceangi.*

THE

A. D. 290. *jan. 1.*

THE many noble Cabinets of *Roman* medals which we have at home, furnish us with the agreeable occasion, of discoursing to such as are delighted with these most elegant curiosities; and desire to render them useful in antient history. to our present purpose, they supply us with materials, for a considerable part of the history of CARAVSIVS; lost, or not mentioned in the scanty remains, which we have in writing, concerning him. and from our own cabinets alone, must we seek for these authentic records of this hero; as they are only here found; save a few that have chiefly been dug up at *Boloign*, and along the sea-coasts of the Continent, where his power extended.

A. D. 290.

The II^d and III^d year of CARAVSIVS.

The emperors on the Continent nominated themselves Consuls this year; because it was the term of celebrating their joint *Quinquennalia*. for it was usual to take the consulate on that occasion.

<i>Diocletian</i> Imp. IV th time,	} consuls for
<i>Maximian</i> Imp. III ^d time,	
	} the year.

Our

A. D. 290, *jan.* 1.

Our emperors stile thus,

IMP. MAR. AVR. VAL. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG.
PONT. MAX.

In the preceding chapter I have given an abstract of the former part of the history of CARAVSIVS, now emperor, reigning in *Brittain*; with as full a right and power, as *Diocletian* and *Maximian* reigned in the other parts of the *Roman* empire. they are all to be looked on as copartners, or joint emperors.

Some medals, I have exhibited preparatory to his arrival in *Brittain*, as invitations and assurances of a welcome reception: and some struck after, in their due order of time, when minted; deducible from the impress of the reverses. and this for A. D. 288, and A. D. 289.

I have given some of the articles of the Capitulation, between our emperor and *Maximian*; made after the great defeat, which CARAVSIVS gave him, by sea. and these articles are proved by medals, as we find in the course of the history.

On the 20th of *september*, the preceding year, CARAVSIVS return'd to his faithful *Brittish* subjects, now their emperor confirm'd. whereupon that coin of Ovation of Mr. Serjeant *Eyres*, in the last chapter enlarg'd upon, was struck.

On the 1st of *january* this year, was struck that most elegant and singular coin of *John Wale's*, esq; of
P *Colne,*

A. D. 290, jan. 1.

Colne, which we owe to the discerning eye, and judgment of my worthy and learned friend, *Charles Gray*, esq; of *Colchester*, one of the Curators of the *Brittish Museum*, fellow of the *Royal* and *Antiquarian* Societies. he pick'd it out of a vast heap of *Roman* coins, in Mr. *Wale's* custody, found at the neighbouring *Roman* station of *Canonium*, *Chesterford*. 'tis an invaluable monument of our emperor's glory.

VII. 2. of excellent workmanship, and perfect preservation, the faces of the three emperors, distinct, and easily known; *Diocletian* in the middle, *Carausius* on his right, *Maximian* uppermost, exactly according to the rule of manners. it gives us thus, the heads of the emperors trijugate, with this noble legend in the obverse;

CARAVSIVS ET FRATRES SVI.

reverse.

PAX AVGGG.

the *area* of the coin, S P, to be interpreted *sacra pecunia*. money always of a sacred nature; this particularly was made for the use and purpose of celebrating the rites of religion, on this day; and proper for the extraordinary occasion of restoring peace and amity, between the three emperors, and to this western part of the *Roman* empire.

The

A. D. 290, *jan. 1.*

The heads looking to the right, quite opposite to the usual method, indicate coins that are struck on the 1st of *january*, for new-years-day solemnity; according to the VIth of the Canons I deduc'd for understanding the dates of the coins of our emperor, which will, in another book, be enlarg'd upon.

These coins of *jan. 1.* are particularly intended to commemorate some considerable event of the past year, or proper to be soon commemorated, on the present situation of affairs. for instance, the legend of P A X regards the 30th of this month more strictly, which is sacred to Peace, and set apart for the due ceremonies of returning thanks to heaven on that joyous event, last year: but now is struck this first of *january*, to grace the entry of the new year, with a happy omen. for the *Romans*, above all things, took care of the offices of religion, on all the proper days.

Ovid, in the beginning of his *Fasti*, gives us a large account of the performances due to this day.

Cernis odoratis ut luceat ignibus æther,

Et sonet accensis spica Cilissa focus.

Flamma nitore suo templorum verberat aurum,

Et tremulum summa spargit in æde jubar. &c.

C. in the exergue, shows the place where the coin was struck, the mint at *Cataractonium*, *Thornborough* at *Cateric* in *Yorkshire*. for now peace being esta-

A. D. 290, jnn. 1.

blished, and our emperor secure in his seat; on return to his capital at *London*, at the latter end of the last year, as well for his safety, and his glory, as faithfully to fulfil the II^d article of his engagements, he began to think in earnest of his expedition into *Scotland*; and went as far as *Cateric*, to give necessary orders; to examine the state of affairs in that part of the kingdom; direct the repair of roads for the march of troops; provide magazines, and the like. and then the imperial Mint there, struck this coin.

Cataractonium was a great, populous, and walled city, in the northern parts of the *Brigantes*, *Yorkshire*; of a vast concourse in *Roman* times, as the chief pass northwards. 'tis now called *Cateric*, a mere village upon the river *Swale*. I visited it on the 23^d of *june*, 1740, in company of my friend *Mr. Roger Gale*, whose seat of *Scruton* is near. *Ptolemy* here places his line of latitude in *Brittain*. the great *Roman* road, called *Leeming lane*, comes to it from *Isurium*, or *Aldborough*, by *Boroughbridge*. *Isurium Brigantum*, 'tis called, by way of distinction and eminence; having been the *metropolis* of the vast and powerful nation of the *Brigantes*; the imperial seat of their famous queen *Cartismandua*. here was the high midsummer *Panegyre* kept in *Druid* times; where is that wonderful monument call'd the *Devil's arrows*, the place of that grand religious meeting. the remains of which to this day

A. D. 290, jan. 1.

day subsists, in the great fair at *Boroughbridge*, held with much concourse, on midsummer time.

The *Devil's arrows* are four immense obelisks of hard stone, brought from *Knaseborough* moor, where they lie above ground, as the gray weathers on *Marlborough* downs; whence the Druids took their materials for the wonderful works of *Abury* and *Stonehenge*. These obelisks are set in a straight line; four hundred cubits distance from the two outermost. two hundred is the distance between the two innermost. they were design'd for racing and courses, after the sacrifices and religious offices were finished.

But to this *Isurium* came the corn-boats by water-carriage, even from *Cambridge*. whereby those warm southern climates supplied the indigence of the north, for the support of the garrisons on the *Prætentura's*. from *Isurium* it was carried in waggons, along the *Leeming lane* as call'd, to *Cataractonium*. there the road divides into two principal branches, whence lesser ones break off, to the middle parts of *Severus* his wall, whilst the great western branch goes by *Greata* bridge, to *Carlisle*, and the western extremity of the wall: the eastern branch passes by *Peirse* bridge, to *Newcastle*, and the eastern end of the wall.

The city therefore of *Cataractonium*, however now reduc'd, was a noble city, and extremely flourishing: and necessarily had a great mint for coinage of money, for the use of the troops, and their provision; and for religious

A. D. 290, jan. 1.

religious purposes, which was ever the *Roman* view in all their actions; as desirous of putting themselves under the protection of a divine power.

To *Cataraetonium* our emperor came, to provide against the next year's expedition: where they struck this famous trijugate coin.

On this same first of *january*, was struck that silver

I. 4. coin of the Duke of *Devonshire's*. the bust laureate,

FELICITAS,

a galley, done at *Rutupium. Richborough.* 'tis in compliment to the sailors, and for presents to the officers on this day, in commemoration of their public rejoicing on board the fleet; for their late victory, and accomplishment of the pacification Treaty.

XIII. 8. a coin in silver, of my late friend, *Maurice Johnson, esq;* of *Spalding*, who was with us, one of the founders of the *Antiquarian* Society, in the summer of the year 1717. he was founder of the *Literary* Society of *Spalding*, which has now subsisted above forty years, with reputation. the bust of this coin is radiate,

FELICITAS,

a galley. exergue R S R, as the last, struck at *Richborough.*

On

A. D. 289, *jan.* 4, 30.

On *jan.* 4, the people, according to the duty of the day, offered their vows, with particular zeal at this time, for the emperor's health, just return'd from the north. and then was struck that coin in brass, of *John Loveday's*, esq; of *Caversham, Oxfordshire*.

XXIII. 8. SALVS AVG.

the bust is radiate. S. P. in *area*, a sacred coin. MLXXI. in exergue, meaning the imperial Mint, or College of XXI. at *London*. Mr. *Johnson* has the same. the genius of health holds a snake in her right hand across her body, taking drink out of a cup in her left.

The 30th of *january* is the solemn service in commemoration of Peace, and the particular day, when the Mints teem with the following coins. among which is eminent that of the late Dr. *Parker* physician at *Peterborough*. he was very careful to collect the numerous coins daily found in plowing up the neighbouring city of *Durobrivis*; which was walled and ditched about. and particularly many coins of CARAVSIVS have been found there, as being so near the great artificial cut, called *Carsdike*, which conveyed the corn to the northern countries, and which was repaired by him for that purpose, as we shall see hereafter.

These

A. D. 290. Jan. 30

These coins Dr. Parker gave to St. John's College: Cambridge.

XXVI. 7. this coin presents us with the emperor's name at large, thus circumscrib'd round the obverse

IMP. M. AVR. V. CARAVSIVS P. AVG

which must thus be read at large. *Imperator Marcus Aurelius Valerius Carausius Pius Augustus.*

Marcus Carausius was his own name: *Aurelius Valerius* his names of adoption. *Aurelius*, from his more immediate patron *Maximian*: *Valerius* from *Diocletian*, as the original fountain of power and dignity. and this is agreeable to the II^d article of the Capitulation, and which it proves. the reverse is

PAX AVGGG.

in area S. P. *Sacra pecunia*, C in exergue, struck at *Cataraetum*, on Jan. 30, this year.

VIII. 8. a coin of Lord *Sandwich*, who has an immense cabinet of *Greek* and *Roman*: a nobleman who improv'd his youngest years, in travels into the east; and returning, distinguish'd a fine genius both in learning and politics. the reverse

PAX AVGGG.

the

A. D. 290. jan. 30

the *area*, the exergue as the preceding, struck this day.

VIII. 10. is a coin of *Maximian's*, of my friend Mr. Foote's. reverse

PAX AVGGG.

S P. *sacra pecunia*. in exergue MLXXI. *monetarium Londinense*, of the Corporation of *Undeviginti*. this is too in *Batteley's Antiq. Rutup.* struck jan. 30. this year.

XIV. 2. a coin of *mine*, given to me, with several more, by Mr. *Yarrow* of *York*. 'tis of CARAVSIVS, the reverse exactly similar to that of *Maximian*.

PAX AVGGG.

S P. in *area*, MLXXI in exergue. struck jan. 30, this year.

XXVI. 9. a coin of Dr. *Parker's*.

PAX AVGGG.

a sacred coin, as the preceding, but with C in exergue, struck jan. 30, this year, at *Cataractonium*.

XXVIII. 5. a coin of the Duke of *Devonshire*, exactly the same as the preceding, save the letter I for *invictus* in the legend of the obverse. *Imp. C. Carausius p. f. J. aug.*

A. D. 290, jan. 30.

PAX AVGGG.

a sacred coin struck at *Cataraetonium*, jan. 30, this year.

Having presented this magnificent sight of coins, of peace, concluded between the three emperors, AVGGG *trium. Augustorum*: one of which alone the excellent Cardinal *Noris* thought so extraordinary a curiosity: we shall next mention a few more struck the same day and year, in the name of CARAVSIVS only. they are such as have notations both in *area* and exergue, which fixes them to this year, by my VIIIth Canon.

XXIII. 8. a silver coin in *Banduri*, which I have engraved

PAX AVG.

L. in *area*, struck by the emperor's Legate, jan. 30, this year, ML. *monetarium Londinense*, in exergue.

V. 10. a coin of Sir *Hans Sloane*, and of mine.

PAX AVG.

there is this particularity in it; that the reverse is truly the type of *letitia*, with a *corolla* of festivity in her right hand, an anchor like truncheon in the left. a sacred coin struck at *Cataraetonium* this day.

VI.

A. D. 290, jan. 30.

VI. 1. a coin of Sir *Hans Sloan's*, and of my friend Mr. *Joseph Ames*, Secretary to the *Antiquarian*, and fellow of the *Royal Society*; an ingenious person, and diligent in preserving every thing either in art, or nature, that pertains to learning, curiosity, antiquity. this has the emperor's *prænomen* and names of adoption in obverse, and again proves the IId Article of the Treaty of peace.

IMP. C. M. AVR. V. CARAVSIVS P. AVG.

reverse

PAX AVG.

a sacred coin, struck at *Cateric*, this day.

XI. 3. a coin of the learned Dr. *Andrew Ducarel's*, LL.D. member of the *Antiquarian Society*; likewise of mine, and of Captain *Robert Bootle's*, who has an excellent and copious cabinet of *Greek, Roman*, and other coins, in all metals. 'tis likewise Miss *Ford's* of *Worcester*.

PAX AVG.

in area F O. which is to be interpreted *Flaminis Officiator*, the Official of the *Flamen* or high-priest. for the *Flamen* was one, who under the authority of the emperor (he being *Pontifex Maximus*) had the prerogative of coinage; and *that* for sacred uses, and the administration of religious rites. in exergue M.L. *monetarium Londinense*. struck jan. 30, this year.

A. D. 290, *jan.* 30.

XI. 5. a coin of *James Burroughs*, esq; master of *Caius College, Cambridge*. a gentleman, who among other accomplishments, has an excellent talent in architecture; to whose skill the university owes the beauty of the Senate-house. 'tis likewise Mr. *Ames's*.

PAX AVG.

in *area* BE, in exergue MLXXI. *Britannicus exercitus*. struck this *jan.* 30, at the imperial mint at *London*, for gifts to the soldiery.

XII. 5. a coin of Mr. *Footé's*; and of mine, the gift of Mr. *William Lee* of *Leicester*; and of *Godolphin Edwards*, esq; of *Shrewsbury*. obverse *Imp. C. Carausius Aug.* reverse

PAX AVG.

SP. *area*. MLXXI. exergue. a sacred coin struck at the Collegiate Mint at *London*, this *jan.* 30.

XXV. 3. a coin of my good friend the reverend Mr. *George Burton*, rector of *Elveden, Suffolk*, well vers'd in antique matters. obverse *Imp. C. Carausius, P. F. Aug.* reverse

PAX AVG.

the *area* and exergue as the preceding. the learned Dr. *Sharp*, archdeacon of *Northumberland*, has a curious

A. D. 290, *jan.* 30.

rious coin of our emperor in his cabinet, which appertains to this year. 'tis in tyn.

P A X A V G.

the type as usual; F O in *area*, the Official of the *Flamen*. M L in *exergue*, the *London* Mint.

Some of these I ingrave, to show the infinite diversity and variety in these coins. all, and many more the like, and nearly like, were coin'd on the 30th of *january*, this day, when an universal joy prevail'd, at celebration of the duties and religious performances annually held to the deity of *Peace*; but now especially, when established by Solemn League, between these three potent emperors. it will give us a sufficient idea of the immense quantities of these coins of PAX, and their inconceivable varieties: and the vast riches of *Brittain*, at that time.

These coins likewise assist us in ranging those of PAX into their proper classes, and the years to which they are respectively assignable. for these, we find, that have letters or notations both on *area* and *exergue*, pertain to this year.

Many of the coins of our emperor are of exceeding good workmanship; which shows that art now flourished here. many indeed are ordinary enough, done in distant parts of the kingdom, and by mean artificers. but the numbers of his coins in general, are evident tokens of the splendor of his reign, tho' short:
how

A. D. 209, jan. 30.

how *Brittain* then enjoy'd a profound peace, whilst all the rest of the world was involv'd in war and bloodshed. some oddities are observ'd in our coins, as well as in those of other emperors.

XVIII. 9. Mr. *Collins*, the impresson of a head sunk in the reverse.

XXIX. 9. Mr. *Bailey's*, quite plain, on the reverse.

The elegance, the singularity, the curious new devices in many, the surprizing manner of variation in the whole, both in obverses and reverses, will sufficiently appear to any observer, when I come to publish the plates: and would persuade one, our emperor himself devis'd many of them; and design'd 'em with his own hand, as the emperor *Hadrian* did.

These coins of PAX are notorious proofs of our Article I. of the Treaty of Pacification, between *Maximian* and CARAVSIVS; wherein he is acknowledged copartner in the empire.

Article II. provides, that CARAVSIVS should defend the *Roman* province from the ravages of the *Scots* and *Picts*. this we shall find, he did most effectually, from many coins struck on the victory he obtain'd over them.

Article III. concerning the adoption of our emperor, is fully prov'd in all and every of his coins;
and

A. D. 290. *jan. 30.*

and by many in particular, exhibiting his names of adoption.

Article IV. that C A R A V S I V S should retain in his own hands, *Bononia*, and all the sea-coasts of the continent, at that time in his own possession; and execute the office of what was, afterward at least, titled *Comes littoris Saxonici*, to defend the seas from rovers, and secure a safe navigation for trade. this is evident enough, because C A R A V S I V S actually held *Boloin*, and the sea-coast of *Germany*, *Belgium* and *Armorica*, unmolested, till war broke out.

Article V. relates to the Consulate, which C A R A V S I V S demanded. we shall find, from many coins, that the two emperors on the continent dealt treacherously with him in regard to this article; and that he constituted himself consul in *Brittain*.

Article VI. *Maximian* allow'd him, without hesitation, the Tribunicial power. observe we, that the learned *Metzabarba*, in *Occo*, gives this Tribunicial power to C A R A V S I V S to the VIIth time. but he begins it too soon, and extends it too far. our emperor assum'd the Tribunicial power in due time, agreeable to compact between him and *Maximian*; and afterward continued it, during his whole reign.

This Article too is prov'd by coins. one given to me by Mr. *Paul*, an eminent surgeon at *Kettering*, *Northamptonshire*, with this inscription in the obverse, round the emperor's head.

IMP.

A. D. 289, *march* 25.

IMP. C. CARAVSIVS P.F. TR. P. AVG.

we shall recite another, mentioning the Vth year of his Tribunical power, in its proper place.

On the 25th of *march* is held the great festival of *Mater Deum*, called *Hilaria*, certainly derived from Patriarchal tradition, of the event that was to be on that day, salutary to the whole race of mankind. now a most universal joy was found among all ranks of people. and then was struck that excellent coin of *mine*

XV. 8. found at *Sandy* in *Bedfordshire*, which having lain in a sandy soil, retains its original perfection. reverse

HILARITAS AVGGG.

can any one doubt of the coins of *Hilaritas* being struck on the 25th of *march*? what, but a religious joy, claims the right of being thus consign'd to perpetuity? what a solecism is it to think, that three great emperors club'd together to be merry, on any other occasion? and this consideration at once lets us into the true foundation, of the knowledge of the particular days, when all coins were stamp'd. this is a sacred coin, struck at the Emperor's principal mint at *London*. SP. in *area*, MLXXI. in *exergue*.

The genius holds a branch of palm resting on the ground, in her right; in her left arm a *cornucopia*. the coin

A. D. 209, *march 25.*

coin was given to me, by my good friend Mr. *Williams*, a judicious surgeon at *St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire.*

On our *Ladyday*, was struck likewise

XXIX. 4. HILARITAS AVG.

the female genius holds a festival branch on the ground in her right, the horn of plenty in her left arm. a coin of *mine.*

Suitable to works of peace, on *march 1*, our emperor causes this coin to be struck, the great festivity of *Mars.*

X. 4. MARTI PACIFERO.

Mars standing, his spear resting transverse, his left hand unemploy'd, in his right a sprig of olive. excellent expression! Mr. *Foot's.*

Mamertinus, the orator, had prepar'd a panegyric to be pronounced before *Maximian*, at *Triers*, on celebration of his *Quinquennalia* this day; but it was defer'd, by order.

On *march 17*, our emperor celebrated the *Liberalia*, the famous feast of *Bacchus.*

*Tu puer æternus, tu formosissimus alto
conspiceris cælo* ---- Ovid. *Metam.*

A. D. 290, march 17.

On this day youths solemnly enter'd on man's estate. and now the emperor's son *Sylvius* took the *toga virilis*: and his father declared him *Cæsar*. he being sixteen years of age.

On this great occasion, many coins were struck.

X. 7. a coin of Mr. *Ames's* and Mr. *Foot's*. the genius of *Brittain* holds forth a globe in her right, a *cornucopia* in her left arm.

PROVIDENTIA AVG.

SP. in *area*, a sacred coin, devoted to the use of the religious rites of the day, to *Bacchus*.

These coins are not understood by authors, misl'd generally by the *cornucopia*, which the type holds in her left arm; a thing common to a genius of a people, city, or person. but the truncheon, or half pike, and the globe on the ground, which it rests on, as often in these coins; or which globe she sometimes holds forth in her hand, as in the coin specified, this, and the like ensigns of power, majesty, and empire, plainly demonstrate, somewhat more is meant, than *providing* corn for the people.

These coins truly mean the *providing* an heir to the empire, a successor.

Therefore we find many coins with the legend of *Providentia Auggg*; for our emperor, a consummate

A. D. 290, *march 17.*

mate politician, makes this affair a joint act of all three.

XIV. 9. a coin of Dr. *Davis*, and of *mine*.

PROVID. AVGGG.

a sacred coin of CARAVSIVS, struck at *Cataractonium*. the genius holds forth in her right a globe.

IX. 10. a coin of *Diocletian*, my friend Mr. *Footé's*, and *Maurice Johnson's*.

PROVID. AVGGG.

a sacred coin, struck at *Cataractonium*, on this 17th of *march*. the genius leans her right on a *bacillum*, by a globe.

There are coins likewise of *Maximian*, with this *epigraphe*

PROVID. AVGGG.

the reverend Mr. *Blandy*, *Newbury*.

XIV. 7. one of *mine*; of CARAVSIVS. found at *Steford*, nigh where the *Carsdike* runs. the genius holds a branch in her hand, resting on the ground, evidently meaning offspring, a youth grown up.

PROVID. AV G.

A. D. 290, march 17.

struck march 17, this year. *Postumus*, as soon as emperor, made his son *Cæsar*, then *Princeps juventutis*, then *Augustus*. *Tetricus* the like.

XVI. 6. a coin of *CARAVSIVS*, Dr. *Andrew Giffard's*, who has an excellent collection of *Brittish*, *Roman*, and *Saxon* coins: and of *Ebenexer Mussel*, esq; a gentleman of taste and curiosity, who has a very fine collection and cabinet, of all kind of antiquities.

PROVIDE AVG.

C. in exergue. struck this day, at *Cataraetonium*. the genius leans on a *bacillum*, meaning power.

By this time, our emperor had provided all things necessary for his expedition into *Scotland*. the state of that part of *Brittain*, was now, as commonly, very unquiet: inhabited by two nations, the *Scots* and *Picts*, who were ever quarrelling one with the other; unless they agreed, with joint forces, to invade the more clement regions of the *Roman* province.

All that part of *Scotland* between the *Prætentura's*, that of *Antoninus Pius* in *Scotland*, and that of *Severus* in *England*, about eighty miles north and south, was inhabited by the *Picts*; and they were pretty much harass'd by the *Scots*, the older possessors.

All

A. D. 290, *march 17.*

All that part of *Scotland* between *Antoninus* his *Prætentura* and *Inverness*, had formerly been conquer'd by the brave *Agricola*, under *Vespasian* and *Domitian*; and was called *Vespasiana*: as we learn from the excellent manuscript of *Richard of Cirencester*.

CARAVSIVS resolv'd to render the northern extremity of his empire secure and quiet: therefore goes to *York*, where was one of the imperial palaces, to take measures for that purpose; orders his troops to march that way; inquires into the state of the *Carf-dike* navigation, which was most absolutely necessary, to provide a support of corn for the army. now it had been long neglected, and out of repair.

The *Carf-dike*, a thing unknown, till I made a proper description of it; is one of those consummate strokes of policy and public utility, for which the *Romans* were so famous. a matter which even now merits the attention of the Legislature, to restore it.

A good understanding of this affair, is one great foundation of the knowledge we may acquire, concerning the *Roman* transactions in *Brittain*.

This dike is a contrivance, for water-carriage from *Cambridge* to *York*, where the emperors often resided, to be near the *Prætentura's*; and was the occasion of building the city of *York* in *Roman* times. the artificial part of it, which extends from *Cambridge* to the
river

A. D. 290, march 17.

river *Trent*, is threescore foot broad, with a bank on each side. 'tis an inland navigation, to carry the corn in boats, from those extensive, and fine corn-countries of *Cambridgshire* and *Hertfordshire*, to the northern parts of *Brittain*, even as far as *Ifurium*, by *Borough-bridge* in *Yorkshire*.

'Tis intirely an artificial cut from *Cambridge* to *Torksey*, beyond *Lincoln*, upon the *Trent*; keeping a level on the edge of the fens all the way, between the high and low ground. when the boats came into *Trent*, they were carried down the river, crossed the *Humber*, and by the tide were conveyed up the *Ouse*, as far as *York*. thence they might be drawn upwards against the stream by horses, as far as *Ifurium*, on the *Ouse*. *Ifurium*, now *Aldborough*, was a great city, walled round, at the junction of the *Swale* and the *Ure*, to the *Ouse*. this from *Cambridge* is about 250 *Roman* miles.

An infinite advantage for the intended purpose! from *Ifurium* a streight *Roman* road, called *Leeming lane*, proceeds to *Cataractonium* on the *Swale*, a city *Latio jure donata*; and thence to *Scotland*. along this, the corn was carried in waggons, by land, and thence to the *Prætentura's*, for maintenance of the armies.

The

A. D. 290, *april*. 21.

The 21st of *april* is the most high and respectable solemnity in the *Roman* kalendar, call'd the *Palilia*, the anniversary of the birth-day of *Rome*, which was ever celebrated with particular magnificence: and now especially, by our emperor, acknowledg'd to be a true father of the imperial city, and *Brittain* not a disjointed member. then was struck that coin of *mine*, given me by Mr. *Paul*: and many coins more, particularly regarding this day.

XX. 2. in *Banduri*, the emperor's head, laureate. reverse the great cognifance of *Rome*, the wolf suckling the two boys, *Romulus* and *Remus*. legend

ROMANORUM RENOVATIO.

exergue RSR. *Rutupii Signata Roga*, silver.

XI. 9. a brass one of Capt. *Bootle's*. the emperor's head radiate. *Imp. Carausius Aug.* reverse *lupa cum pueris*. reverse

RENOVATIO ROMAE.

C in exergue, struck at *Cataraetonium*. a coin likewise of *mine*.

CARAVSIVS, on this 21st of *april*, assum'd the imperial title of Tribunicial power, agreeable to the

A. D. 209, *aug. 1.*

the VIth article of the Treaty, when his title stood thus,

IMP. M. AVR. V. CARAVSIVS P. F. TR. P.
AUG. PONT. MAX.

CARAVSIVS now set out for his expedition into *Scotland*. in the mean time, his people paid their addresses to the young Cæsar, on *august 1.*

On which day were coins struck to the deity of *Spes*, which regard *Sylvius*, heir of the empire, now having the *toga virilis*.

V. 2. the reverend Mr. *Walton's* of *Corbridge, Northumberland*, who is indefatigable in preserving the coins and antiquities found near the *Roman wall*. Sir *Hans Sloan's* likewise.

SPES PVBLICA.

S. P. *sacra pecunia*, in *area*.

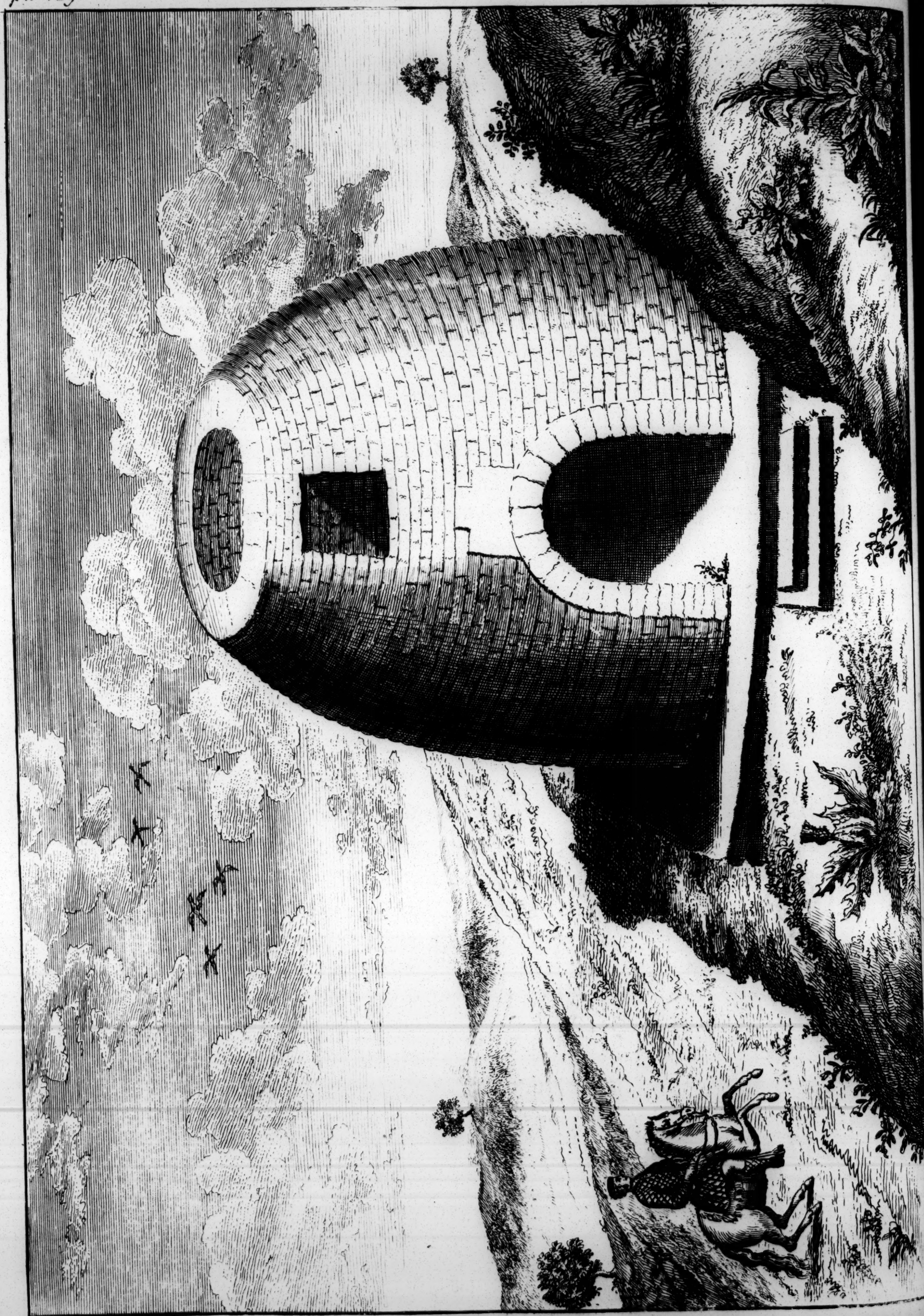
XVIII. 6. Mr. *Hungerford's*. the emperor's *prænomens* in the legend of the obverse, *Imp. C. M. Carausius Aug.* reverse

SPES PVBLICA.

in exergue M. for *Menapia*, *S. David's*, the birth-place of our emperor. struck there this day.

CA-





A. D. 290. *aug.*

CARAVSIVS had valor, and dexterity enough, to quiet these hostile, and warlike nations of the *Scots* and *Picts*. and, in short, he both made them friends to each other, and friends to himself. he obtain'd a great victory over them united. he took the *Picts*, who were nearest him, under his protection, enjoin'd the *Scots* not to molest them; and engaged both nations to a solemn treaty and association with him, for their mutual securities. he induced each, by his prudent management, to strive who should be most faithfully attached to himself. this added not a little to his glory, as well as the safety of the borders. great was the authority of our emperor, the dignity of whose aspect commanded a veneration. but to give the higher sanction to the Covenant made between these potentates, he built that round temple on the banks of the river *Carron*, called *Arthur's Oon*, the *Brittish Pantheon*, where, on an altar, they religiously swore to be faithful to each other; the king of the *Scots*, and of the *Picts*, and CARAVSIVS.

This affair is worthy of a more particular detail.

In my younger years, 1721, I published an account of the notable antiquity in *Scotland*, call'd *Arthur's Oon*; at the instance of the great Earl of *Pembroke*, *Thomas*, who was pleased to incourage my studies. therein I described the *Roman Prætentura*, begun by
S the

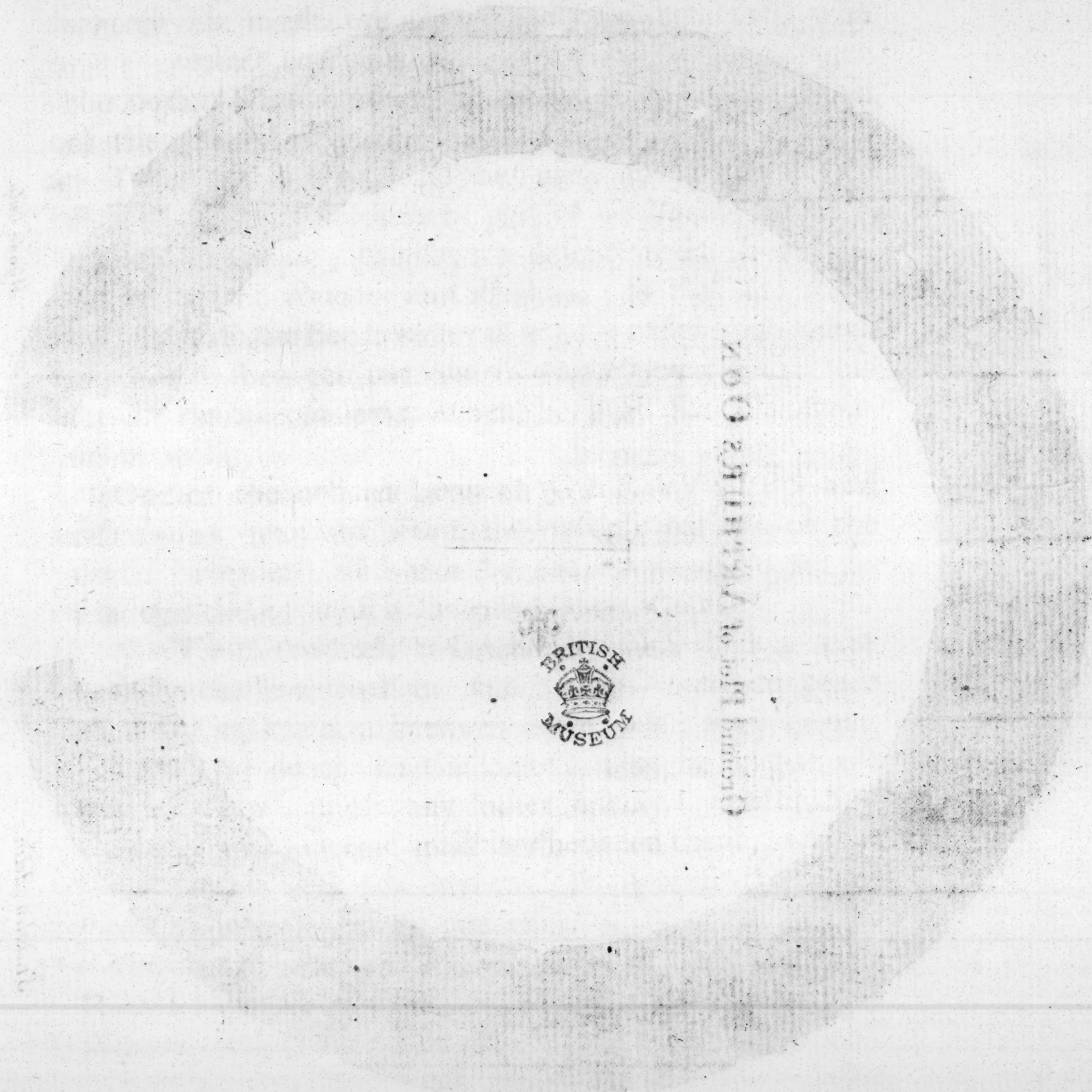
A. D. 290, *sept.*

the valiant *Agricola*, under *Vespasian* and *Domitian*, finished by *Ostorius*, under the auspice of the emperor *Antoninus Pius*. I gave prints of the temple, with a map, and many *Roman* inscriptions found thereabouts. my purpose in that publication was, to excite others to do the work more accurately, who had the advantage of being upon the spot. but since then, to the extreme regret of lovers of antiquity; to the dishonor of our country; the present Owner, out of a mean parsimony, pull'd down this noble structure, for the sake of the stones, to make a neighbouring mill-dam on the *Carron* river; in a country, where can be no want of such cheap materials.

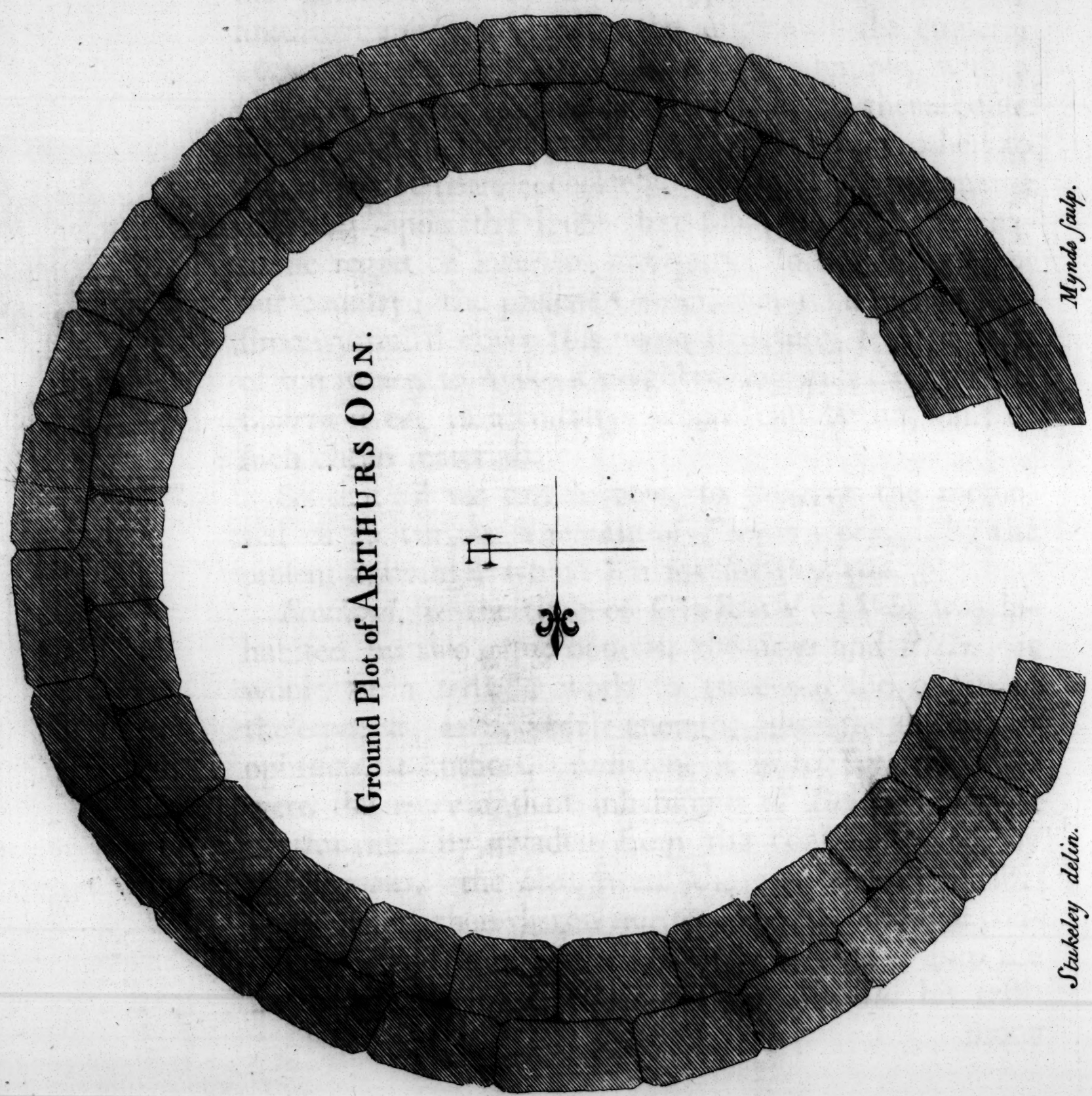
So that all we can do now, to preserve the memorial of so curious a remain of *Roman* work, is by the present drawings, which I made for that end.

Scotland, in the time of *CARAVSIVS*, was inhabited by two great nations, the *Scots* and *Picts*. it would be a tedious work to trace out the origin of these people, and difficult enough, from the discordant opinions of authors. sufficient it is to say, the *Picts* were the *more* antient inhabitants of *Brittain*, driven northwards, by invaders from the continent, and by the *Romans*. the *Scots* were the *most* antient inhabitants, before then driven northwards, by successive conquerors; and from *Ireland* likewise, reverting into the northern parts of *Scotland*. Thus *Nennius* his testimony

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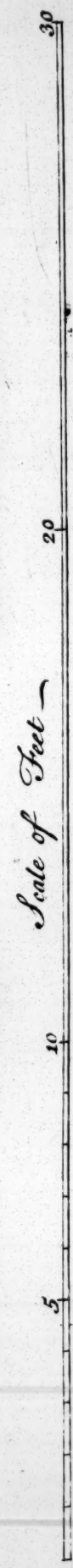
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Ground Plot of ARTHURS OON.

Mynde sculp.

Stukeley delin.



A. D. 290. *sept.*

mony is agreeable; who says, they came from *Spain*: whereby he marks out the aboriginal inhabitants, who were conducted hither by *Hercules* of *Tyre*. whence the *Irish*, *Pictish*, and *Highland* languages retain much of the oriental dialect.

The *Scots* suffer'd, tho' but with an ill grace, the *Picts* to possess the southern part of *Scotland*, out of a political principle; thereby to defend them from the insults of the *Romans* and *Britons*. so that the *Picts* possessed all the fine country of eighty miles long, north and south, between the two *Roman Prætentura's*: after the time of *Severus*, when he built the *Northumbrian* wall.

One of the articles between *CARAVSIVS* and *Maximian* was, to keep the restless nations of the north in quiet. and this he did effectually. for he subdued them: which his coins demonstrate.

Jø. Fordun writes, "*CARAVSIVS* had a very
 " sharp battle with them, and reduc'd them to peace
 " with himself, and between themselves; they having
 " had long wars: to the intent, that he might use
 " their help against any other enemy: constituting
 " himself the supreme arbitrator between them; and that
 " he would add his own weight against the party
 " which was the unjust aggressor."

This was indeed a stroke of politics worthy of *CARAVSIVS*. and it assures us of that testimony of *Nennius*, which the judicious *Mr. Camden* approves of.

A. D. 289, *sept.*

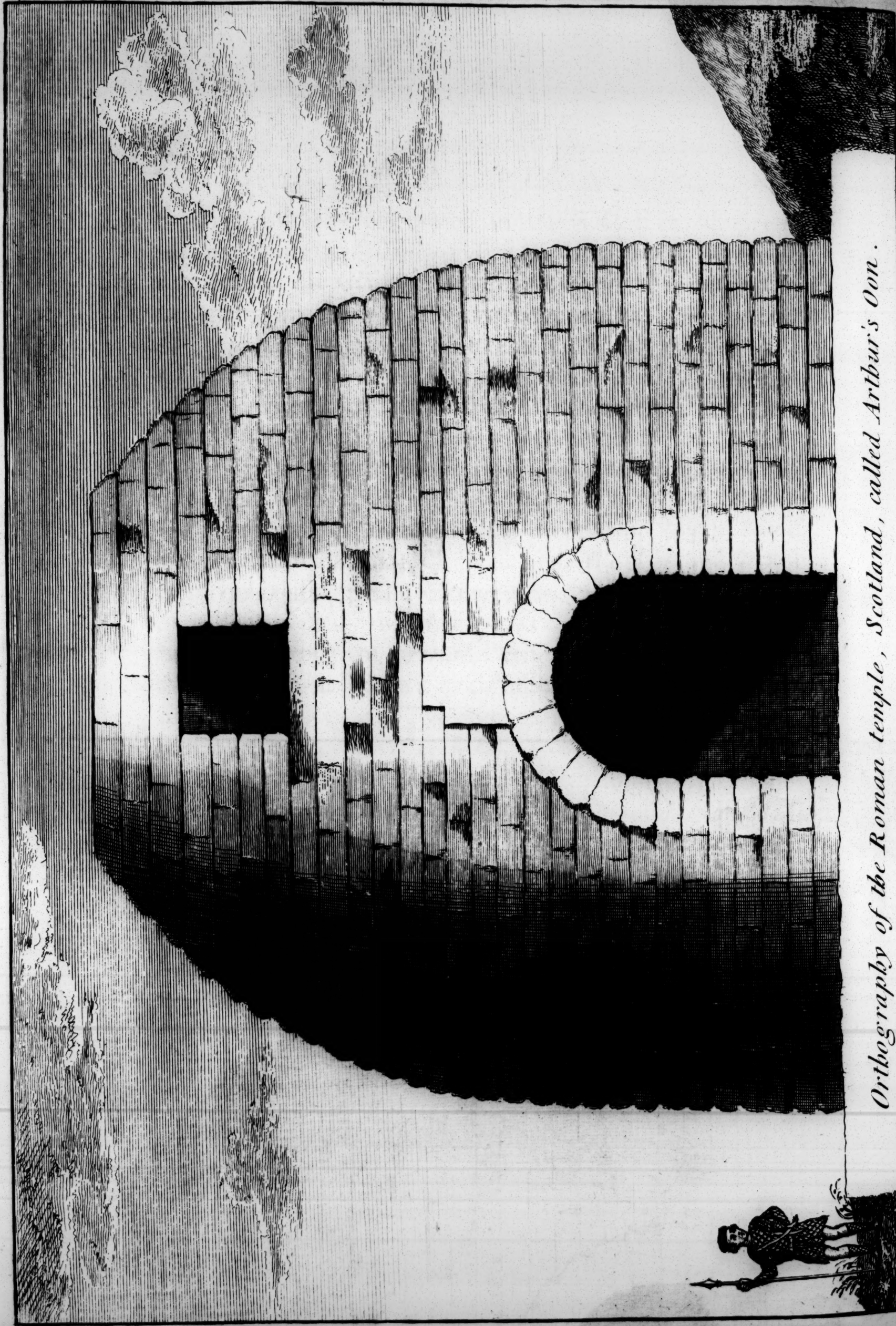
that he built the celebrated *Arthur's Oon* in *Scotland*. 'tis a *Roman* temple, a *Pantheon* in *Brittain*: a monument of his victory, of his piety, and of the peace he gave to them; and between them. moreover, *Nennius* tells us, he repair'd the wall built by the *Romans*, from the *Cluid* to the *Forth*; and fortified it with seven castles. by which I understand, he not only reedified the forts, and towers upon the wall: but repair'd, or new-made seven castles, or fortified towns, a little beyond it; as its frontier; and garrison'd them with troops of his own. which proceeding would have a most useful restraint, both to keep the *Scots* and *Picts* from quarrelling; and likewise to make them as his own dependents. by this means likewise, there would be less burthen in *Brittain*, in quartering his legions among them at home; and he could call them from *Scotland*, upon any emergence. the *Britons* themselves were his willing subjects.

The seven castles I take to be these following, about four miles distant from each other. *Caerdoch*, *Camelon* city, *Rochbill* fort, *Balcastle*, *Aterminny* fort, *Cragin* castle, *Dunbriton*.

This Temple *CARAVSIVS* built for the more solemn executing the mutual Treaty of peace; and as a perpetual testimony thereof: and of a round form, to prevent any umbrage of disagreement, with those haughty monarchs, on any claim of priority.

The





Ortbography of the Roman temple, Scotland, called Artbur's Don.

A. D. 290, *sept.*

The building is of the quarry stone of the country. it stands on the decline of a hill, towards the bank of the *Carron*: a mile from the ruins of the old city *Camelon*. there is a square basement upon which it is erected. 'tis a circular temple, made somewhat in imitation of the *Pantheon* at *Rome*: being open at top. the measures, at first sight, assure us, it is a *Roman* work. the stones are well squared, and bedded horizontally, from bottom to top, with good joints. so that both outward, and inward, the work was smooth, and well wrought: and this intirely without mortar. but from great length of time, the rain between the stones acquiring a petrific quality, as in quarries; the stones were almost grown together; so as in many places to have filled up the joints.

The inward diameter is nineteen *English* feet, being twenty *Roman*. breadth, or thickness of the wall at bottom, five *Roman* feet. twenty-four *Roman* feet high. the external diameter is thirty feet *Roman*. the aperture at top, in its original constitution, twelve *Roman* feet.

The building, and its proportions, are not inelegant. and it seems to me, that the *Pantheon* itself, though of much larger dimensions, was such another work, before *Agrippa* added his costly elegances to it. the door is toward the west. one thing I remark, that there is a joint, and not a key-stone, in the middle of the arch over the door; which seems an approach toward
the

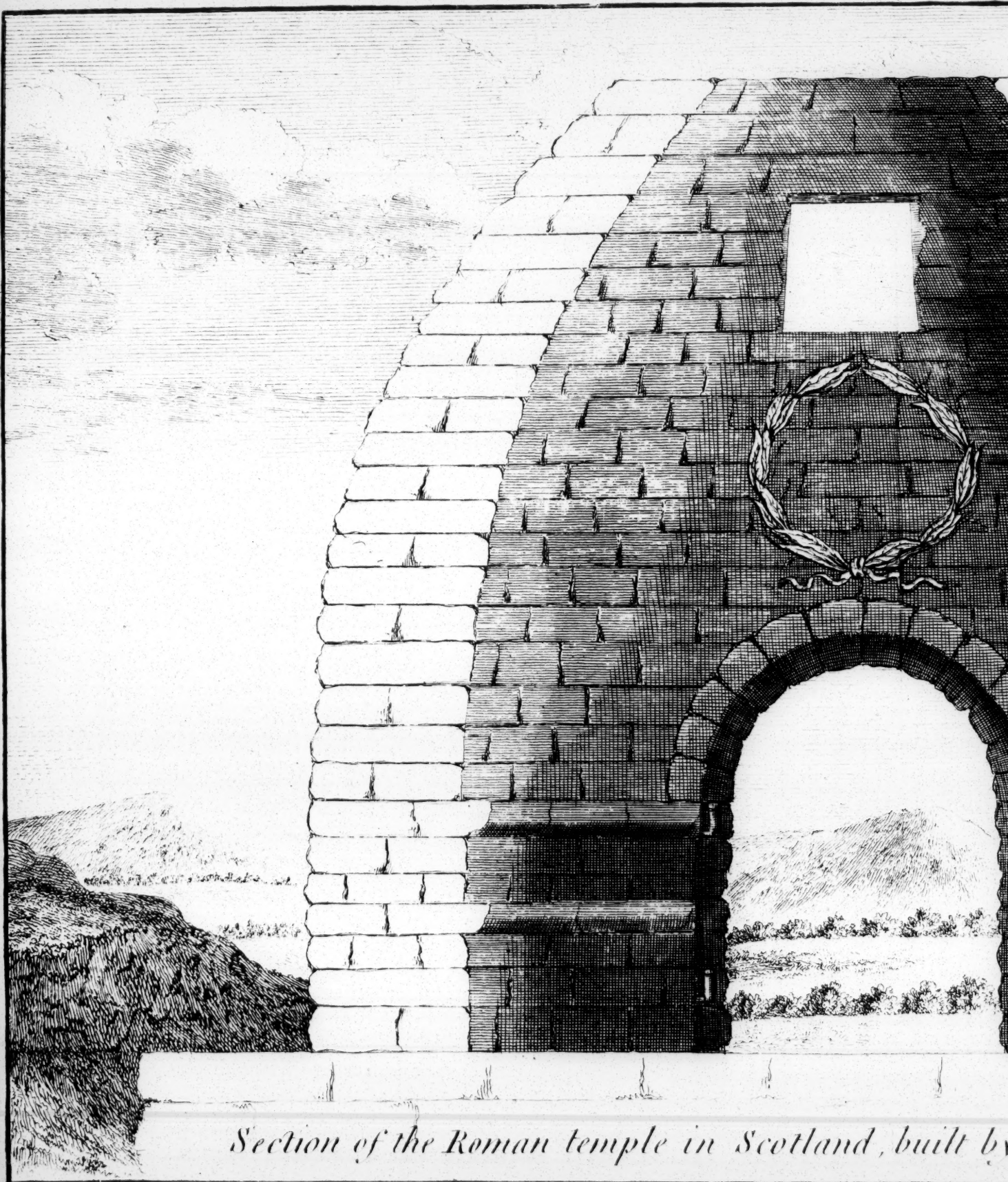
A. D. 290, *sept.*

the decline of architecture, into the *Gothic*. that it was not a temple of *Terminus*, as the learned commonly suggest, I am sufficiently convinced, from *Richard de Cirencester's* manuscript, by me. wherein he shows very fully, that all *Scotland*, as far as *Inverness*, was once intirely subdued by the *Romans*, and made a province, by the name of *Vespasiana*; with many roads, stations, and cities, of which he gives us the particular *Iters*. and also a map of *Brittania Romana*, an invaluable curiosity; the original of which was certainly done in *Agricola's* time. we learn too from him, that *Inverness* was the *Alata Castra* mention'd in *Ptolomy*, and which was the summer station of the *Roman* fleets.

Agricola sent over to *Domitian* some bears from the northern part of *Scotland*, which were exhibited in his amphitheater. upon which thus *Martial*, *Spectaculorum VII. Poena Laureoli.*

*Nuda Caledonio sic pectora præbuit urso,
non falsâ pendens in cruce Laureolus.*

But the *Romans* did not hold this province long. *Agricola*, general under *Vespasian* and *Domitian*, who subdu'd it, was recall'd by the malice of *Domitian*. but before he went, he made stations, and garrisons for the *Roman* legions, at the narrow pass between
Glotta



Section of the Roman temple in Scotland, built by

W. Stukeley delin.



, built by CARAUSIUS, called Arthurs Oon.



W. D. CARAYALL, Secretary

A. D. 290, *sept.*

Glotta and *Bodotria*: which had the best effect imaginable, on divers accounts. it secured his northern province of *Vespasiana*: his troops were ever ready there, to move either north or south, as any emergency requir'd: it was a convenient place for their winter quarters: they had the command of the sea, on both sides of the island: and they were quartered so near, that it might at all times be considered as one and an intire army:

Our writers scarce knew, that the *Romans* had conquered this country, till *Richard de Cirencester's* manuscript was brought to light. I have induced my friend, the owner of it, at *Copenhagen*, to print it. it gives more light into *Roman Brittain* than any thing we have yet seen.

But on *Agricola's* return to *Rome*, the natives recover'd, and regain'd all their own country again, both on the north and south-side this narrow pass. *Hadrian*, the emperor, coming hither in person, thought fit to withdraw somewhat, and make a *vallum* from sea to sea in *Northumberland*, and place garrisons there.

This was afterwards by *Severus* turn'd into that stupendous work of a wall eighty miles in length. a work worthy of the *Roman* greatness; and which, to the scandal of the age we live in, the workmen employ'd by the government to make a new road there, destroy, for materials to the road.

but

A. D. 290, *sept.*

But *Lollius Urbicus*, lieutenant here in the time of *Hadrian's* successor, *Antoninus Pius*, he remov'd the northern nations backward, and again prescrib'd their limits to *Agricola's* barrier. he repair'd all the forts, and made a *vallum* from one to another, throughout the whole length, between the two seas: which is *that* I describ'd, along with *Arthur's Oon*. and this is what *CARAVSIVS* repair'd, when he had subdu'd the *Scots* and *Picts*, and made a pacification. for the greater solemnity of which, he built *Arthur's Oon*: and to be a lasting testimony thereof.

Boethius gives us a description of it. he says, there was a good pavement in it, of figur'd work, or *Mosaic*; and a great stone altar. there were figures of eagles carv'd, the *Roman* ensigns of legions.

Mr. Sinclair, in 1569, says, there was a circle over the door, in manner of a shield, with an inscription; this was withinside. the carvings and letters were a good deal defac'd; and he is weak enough to charge our *Edward I.* with that piece of sacrilege.

Sir Robert Sibbald commends the beauty of our Temple. how much is it to be wish'd he had given us a correct drawing of it? he says, the horns of oxen were found in the earth, near it; which were of the solemn sacrifice at the peace made between the three monarchs. there were images of victory, eagles, javelins, and the like, carved. and below, this inscription, as I apprehend, when properly corrected.

CA-

A. D. 290, *sept.*

CARAVSIVS

IMP. AVG. P. M. TR. POT.

Sir *Robert* says further, there was an iron door to the Temple, which has been taken away; and an iron grate and kirb, at the aperture above. he describes the stones as finely cut, and the courses judiciously laid.

Boethius writes, that it had no light but from the top, like the *delubra*, or little round temples, to be seen at *Rome*. I always thought, the window was absurd, and that in the original, therein was plac'd a great stone or table, about three foot square, which fill'd up that fancied window, and contained the carvings and inscription, looking inwards.

Here we may say with *Virgil*, on the altar which stood in the middle of the temple, *sub dio*,

*post Iidem inter se, posito certamine, Reges,
armati, Jovis ante aras, paterasque tenentes
stabant, et cæsa jungebant fœdera, porcæ.*

I must add, the second fate this Temple underwent. for after the unworthy owner had thrown it into a mill-dam, upon the neighbouring river *Carron*, the vindictive *Carron*, so well frequented by the *Romans*, washing the ruins hard by, of the noble city *Camelon*,

T

indignant

A. D. 290, *sept.*

indignant at the vile demolition of the sacred structure, by a fresh flood, carry'd it all away; soon after it was put to that base use. and thus perished the grandest *Roman* monument in *Brittain*.

Nennius again tells us, the river *Carron* had its name from CARAVSIVS: nor do I think it at all unlikely. the Temple itself might soon after the time of our emperor, be called in the *Pictish* manner of speaking, *Cars Oon*, which would be contracted into *Car-roon*. so our *Carsdike* likewise named from CARAVSIVS, is frequently called *Carrdike*. but the temple afterward was called *Arthur's Oon*, from the more recent celebrity of that famous prince, whose name has been affixed to many other matters of antiquity. several other memorials of our emperor's name left hereabouts; toward the mouth of the *Avon*, or *Evon*; *Carronflete*, *Little Cars*, *Carseabank*, *Carse* by *Mumrils*, *Carmure* by *Camelon*, *Carsburn*, &c. that CARAVSIVS built the Temple, and repaired the *Præ-tentura*, we may well acquiesce in the positive testimony of *Nennius*; seeing he lived less than two hundred years after the time of our emperor, when the memorial of it was fresh. he dy'd, avanc'd in years, A. D. 512.

After all things settled to his mind in *Scotland*, and the forts well garrison'd, CARAVSIVS return'd home in great triumph and glory, in the beginning
of

A. D. 290, *oct.* 15, 27.

of *october*. on the 15th of which month, the anniversary of his arrival first, as emperor in *Brittain*, was struck that coin

XXIX. 7. of *mine*. the counterpart of the former, I. 2. the genius of *Britain*, with the wand of *Mercury*, commerce, in her right hand, a *cornucopia* in the left, meets the emperor on foot.

TEMPorum FELicitas.

On the 27th of *october* are celebrated the *Ludi Victoriae*; but at this time in an extraordinary manner, as on the extraordinary occasion. the Mints poured out their store of these curious monuments, which we now handle.

VI. 4. a silver coin of Sir *Hans Sloan's*, the bust laureate. the reverse gives us a just picture of that magnificent transaction in the *Brittish Pantheon*, between the three monarchs, CARAVSIVS, the king of *Scots*, and the king of *Picts*; finely executed here, with great judgment and decency, peculiar to our emperor. he stands before an altar in armor: he joins hands with *Britannia*, who holds a scroll in her left, containing the Articles of agreement, between the three monarchs. legend

A. D. 290, oct. 27.

VICTORIA AVG.

struck the 27th of *october*, this year.

XXVI. 4. the news would soon reach *Cataraetonium*, and accordingly they struck this coin of *James West's*, esq; vice-president of the *Royal* and *Antiquarian* Societies. winged Victory, with a palm in right, a garland in left,

VICTORIA AVG.

in exergue CXXI. the imperial mint at *Cataraetonium*.

XX. 7. a silver one of Dr. *Jeremiah Milles*, fellow of the *Royal* and *Antiquarian* Societies. the emperor's bust laureate, a winged Victory, holding forth a garland in her left.

VICTORIA AVG.

II. 6. in *Banduri*, brass. Victory winged, holds a palm in her right, a garland in the left.

VICTORIA AVG.

in exergue MC, *Menapiæ cusa*: our emperor's birth-place.

XVIII. 8. a brass coin of *Geo. Hungerford's*, esq; of *Calne* in *Wiltshire*, a preserver of antiquities. reverse, Victory

A. D. 290, oct. 27.

Victory stands, holding a palm in her left, a *hasta* in her right,

VICTORIA.

in exergue MC, *Menapiæ cusa*.

XXIV. 2. a coin of *Philip Carteret Webb*, esq; a member both of the *Royal* and *Antiquarian* Societies; who has an admirable cabinet of *Roman* gold, silver, and copper medals.

VICTORIA AVG.

a winged victory holds the garland in her left.

Our emperor, out of a true principle of generosity, communicated the honor of his successes to the genius of *Rome*, in striking these coins.

XII. 2. a coin of the *Brandenburg* cabinet.

VICTORIA P.R.

Victoria populi Romani.

Again, in *Batteley's Antiqu. Rutup.*

XIII. 1. the letters of the reverse to be read the bottom part outward. and this explains that coin which gives the great *Spanheim* some trouble,

VICTORIA P.R.

XIII.

A. D. 290, oct. 27.

XIII. 6. a coin double struck, the genius really holds a sprig of the olive in each hand; implying a peace with the nation of the *Scots*, and nation of the *Picts*.

VICTORIA P. R.

these were struck *october* 27, this year: demonstrative of the good sense, and good faith of CARAVSIVS.

Fordun writes, "CARAVSIVS was scrupulously exact in treaties; that he had observed all the articles concluded on, between him and his northern neighbours, very strictly: in the mean time using all possible endeavors to restore a settled concord between the two hostile nations; who could agree in nothing, but to assault the *Roman Britons*."

Judiciously is the glory of this expedition attributed to all the emperors conjunctive. *Diocletian* and *Maximian* did the like, in regard to one another; ascribing their single achievements, in common to both. thus in a coin of *Maximian*.

VIRTUS AVGGG.

Mars standing, helmeted, a *Pallium* hanging over his shoulders, he looks to the left, in his right a spear, leans his left on a shield upon the ground. in *area*, S. P. exergue. MLXXI.

XXIV.

A. D. 209, oct. 27.

XXIV. 4. a coin of *James Bernard*, esq; who has a most excellent cabinet of *Roman* medals, and is very curious in natural rarities.

COMES AVGGG.

a winged victory, a garland in one hand, palmbranch in the other. S.P. in *area*. C. in exergue. a sacred coin, struck this day at *Cateric*.

Nevertheless our emperor assumes the honor properly, as singly to himself in that coin.

XXVI. 6. of Mr. *Bell's*.

COMES AVG.

winged victory, with garland and palm, looking to the left.

Dr. *Sharp*, archdeacon of *Northumberland*, has the like, obverse *Imp. C. M. Carausius*. reverse

COMES AVG.

the same as my coin XIV. 5.

XVII. 2. Mr. Serjeant *Eyres*. the like victory looking to the right.

COMES AVG.

struck this day. in exergue F. O. *Flaminis officinator*, the high priest's official.

Further,

A. D. 209, oct. 27.

Further, winged victory holds a garland,
XXVIII. 10. in her right hand, a military standard
in the left.

COMES AVG.

M. L. in exergue. the Duke of *Devonshire's*. to which
the following corresponds.

VIII. 4. a coin of Mr. *Duane's*, and of *mine*. the
genius holds a military standard in each hand.

PAX AVG.

These two were made on recovering some *Roman*
standards, that had been in the custody of these barba-
rous nations; formerly taken in some incursion, or
some defeat.

XXVII. 7. a *Protome*, or half-length of Victory, with
the palm-branch and garland.

ADIVTRIX AVG.

all these were struck on this day, the original *Ludi*
Victoriae, before *Rome* was built.

It was extremely polite, and grateful to his patro-
ness, the empress *Serena*, *Diocletian's* wife, that he
gives a share of his success to the *Ala Serena* of his
Prætorian guards.

A. D. 290, oct. 27, nov. 17.

I. 6. four military standards. the coin is in the cabinet of *Smart Letbullier*, esq; an indefatigable collector of every thing curious in matters of literature. likewise of Dr. *Davis*, found at the *Devises*. here the exergue is ML. in others MLXXI. struck this day.

There was an *Ala Sabiniana*, in honor of the emperor *Gordian III*d's wife, who was a heroine, and bore a share in his victories. *Sabina Tranquillina*.

The same honor is paid to a regiment, in a coin of Mr. *Walton's*, of our emperor's.

XXII. 8. two hands joined, implying concord. the legend

V X I A V.

a base and imperfect coin. I presume it means *Vexillatio prima Augusta*: being *that* otherwise called *Herculia*, in honor of *Maximian*.

These troops had behav'd with valor, in this *Scottish* expedition.

We observe in all that is said in this year, with what honor and respect CARAVSIVS behav'd toward his brother emperors, and to his particular patron *Maximian*, in conformity to the terms of the solemn Treaty.

On nov. 17, was celebrated the memorial of the nativity of *Vespasian*, founder of the *legio IIII. Flavia*, on which occasion was struck

U

XXVIII.

A. D. 290, nov. 17, dec. 30.

XXVIII. 3. LEG. III. FLAVIA.

a lion gradient, toward the left.

This legion would likewise make a holyday of the 30th of *december*, being the nativity of *Titus*.

Our emperor concludes the festivity of the end of the year, in striking that coin of Lord *Pembroke's*, the four seasons of the year,

I. 3. elegantly described by four boys.

FELICITAS.

This is as an *omen* of the happiness of the subsequent year.

M. AVR. VALER. MAXIMIANO
INVICTO AVG. PONT. MAX.
SARMATIC. MAX. GOTHIC.
MAX. IMP. VIII. COS. III. P. P.
PROCOS.

This year *Maximian* had been saluted emperor eight times. 1. for quelling the revolt in *Brittain*, by his lieutenant. 2. that of the *Bagaudæ* in *Gaul*, by CARAVSIUS. this was A. D. 286. 3. on repelling the

A. D. 291:

the *Burgundians* and *Alemans*, on *jan. 1.* A. D. 287.
 4. his victory over the *German* nations by land, that
 year. 5. by sea, under the conduct of *CARAV-*
SIVS, when two kings of the *Franci* submitted.
 6. the *Chaibones* and *Heruli* on the *Baltic*, subdued
 A. D. 288. 7. on *Diocletian* subduing the *Sarma-*
tians. 8. the *Goths*. for these two emperors apply'd
 to themselves, reciprocally, the titles of each other's
 victories: as *CARAVSIVS* to them both.

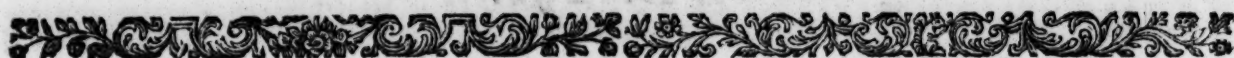
P. S. The reverend Mr. *Walker* of *Whitchurch*, by
Reading, has this, struck this year, *jan. 30*, at *London*.

PAX AVG.

in *area C E*, where the *E* is turn'd backward instead
 of the *Q*, by a blunder of the *Monetarius*. in the ex-
 ergue, by a like blunder, *MXX* instead of *MLXXI*.
 the coin was now stamp'd to be delivered to the Centu-
 rions for donatives to be distributed to the soldiers, on
 their victory last year, over *Maximian*. *Centurio Ex-*
ercitus.

U 2

A. D.



A D. 291, A V C. 1044.

The III^d and IVth year of *Carausius*.

His style thus.

IMP. M, AVR. V. CARAVSIUS TR. POT. I.
AVG. PONT. MAX.

C. Junius Tiberianus, III^d time, } consuls at Rome
Cassius Dio, } 12 kal. march,

IMP. CAES. G. VALERIO
DIOCLETIANO PIO
FELICI INVICTO AVG.
PONT. MAX. BRITANNIC.
MAX. GERM. MAX. TRIB.
POTEST. II. COS. II. PP.
PROCOS.
HONORATI ET DECVRIONES
ET NVMERVS MILITVM
CALIGATORVM.

The

A. D. 291, jan. 1.

The inscription is on an altar, at *Rome*, and in *Gru-ter*, pag. CCLXXIX. 3. and in *Baronius's* annals. it was made A. D. 286. his being saluted Emperor, *Britannicus Maximus*, was on account of the insurrection in *Brittain*, from the ill government of *Q. Bassianus*, suppressed: *Germanicus maximus*, on the defeat of the *Bagaudæ* in *Gaul*, by CARAVSIVS, under *Maximian*. *Diocletian* and *Maximian* usually imputed the honor of victories in common, to each, as CARAVSIVS to all three. These inscriptions, as well as coins, are confirmations of our history.

This was a year of business with our emperor, as well as of public festivity; the Capitoline *Agon*, his appointing a *Brittish* Senate, constituting himself consul, many works of public utility, piety, building cities, temples. particularly was he engag'd in repairing the *Carfdike*, a matter so absolutely necessary to secure his late victories in *Scotland*, by supporting his troops in garrison there, upon the *Prætentura*. beside his military expedition against the *Ceangi*.

On occasion of these great and public works going forward, the new-year's day was ushered in with that excellent medal in silver. *Banduri*.

XXVII. I.

ROMÆ AETERNAE.

the

A. D. 291, *jan.* 4.

the emperor sitting with spear upright, and shield by his side; victory standing before him, presents a garland of laurel. in exergue CXXI. struck by the Corporation at the Mint at *Cataraetonium*, thro' which he lately pass'd, in his return from *Scotland*.

On *jan.* 4, the solemn time of the vows of the people in the temple of *Æsculapius* and *Hygeia* in the *Tiberine* island, for the health of the emperor, was struck that silver coin of Dr. *Mead's*,

VII. 4. SALVS AVG.

the genius of health gives a libation to a snake rising from an altar.

Also a brass coin of the Duke of *Devonshire*, the emperor's head laureate.

XXVIII. 8. SALVS AVG.

the type is truly that of *Pax*.

XII. 4. a coin of Mr. *Gardener's* of *Southwold*.

SALVS AVG.

the reverse like that of Dr. *Mead's*.

In Lord *Pembroke's* cabinet, plate 18, a gold *Antonine* coin. the image of *Salus* represented as our VII. 4. *Saluti Augustorum* Tr. p. xvii. cos. iii. we may safely pronounce, this coin was struck on *jan.* 4, A. D.

A. D. 291, *jan.* 30.

A. D. 163. and so of an infinity more, conform to the festival days in the kalendar.

On *jan.* 30, by common usage, were struck the numerous coins of Peace. They have letters or notes in *area* only, which import the persons and authority of these Mints, and Mint-masters; by my IXth Canon; and appertain to this year.

XIV. I. a silver coin of *mine*, the bust radiate.

PAX AVG.

S. P. in *area*, *sacra pecunia*. struck *jan.* 30, this year.

XI. 6. of my worthy friend *Joshua Blew*, keeper of the *Temple* library, and member of the *Antiquarian Society*. the emperor's face beardless.

PAX AVGGG.

S. P. in *area*, meaning *sacra pecunia*: destin'd for the charge of celebrating the religious offices of the day, sacred to peace.

*thura, sacerdotes Pacalibus addite flammis,
albaque percussâ victima fronte cadat.
utque domus quæ præstat eam, cum pace perenet,
ad pia, propensos vota rogate deos. Ovid. fasti.*

Dr.

A. D. 291. *jan.* 30.

Dr. *Godwin* of *Baliol* has it, with *I. invictus* in the legend of the obverse. reverse

PAX AVGGG.

struck *jan.* 30. this year.

XXIX. 5. of my collection. a sacred coin

PAX AVGGG.

struck *jan.* 30, this year.

XI. 4. Mr. *Blew.* F O. in *area*, *Flaminis Officinator*, Official of the Mint, to the highpriest.

PAX AV G.

struck *jan.* 30, this year. the emperor's bust bearded.

XVI. 3. Lord *Sandwich*, and of *Vaughan Philips* of *Caermardenshire*, esq; a like sacred coin.

PAX AV G.

struck *jan.* 30, this year.

XVIII. 7. Mr. *Hungerford*, and of the celebrated Mr. *Lally.* C. in *area*, means the *Collegium*, Society, or Corporation of the Mint.

PAX AV G.

struck *jan.* 30, this year.

XXV.

A. D. 291, jan. 30.

XXV. 5. a coin of the late *Charles Bush*, esq; of *Broxburn, Hertfordshire*, who most freely lent me all the coins of our emperor, in his collection.

PAX AVG.

in area L O. *Legati Officinator*, the head-officer of the Legate's Mint. struck jan. 30, this year.

XVII. 6. *John Collins*, esq; who has been a great benefactor to the present history; by an unwearied diligence in collecting coins, both for the late learned *Antiquarian, Roger Gale*, esq; and for myself. Mr. *Gale* left all his coins to the public library, *Cambridge*.

PAX AVG.

in area F O. *Flaminis Officinator*. it differs from the preceding XI. 4. the bust beardless: C wanting in the obverse legend.

XXI. 10. a coin of mine, double struck upon a coin of *Diocletian's*.

PAX AVG.

struck jan. 30, this year. F O. in area, *Flaminis Officinator*. I have the same coin, regularly struck.

X

XIX.

A. D. 291, *jan.* 30, *feb.* 11, 23.

XIX. 7. a coin of *mine*. obverse

IMP. C. CARAVSIVS. PF. IN. AVG.

reverse

PAX AVG.

S. P. a sacred coin of Mr. *Walker's* of *Whitchurch*. all these, and many more the like, were struck *jan.* 30, this year; having letters, or notations in *area* only; by my IXth Canon, of the coins of CARAVSIVS.

On *feb.* 11, he struck that coin of Dr. *Barton's* of *Christ-Church*.

XXX. 8. LETITIA AVGGG.

the time of the *ludi genealici*, sacred to *Faunus*, which lasted three days, with excessive mirth among the people. the coin is a compliment to the emperor's performing the public offices of religion, suitable to the festival.

XVIII. 4. a coin of Mr. *Foot's*,

LAETITIA AVG.

the female genius holds a *sertum* downward, in right; leans her left on an anchor. C in exergue, struck at *Cataraetonium*.

Feb. 23, comes on the feast of the *Terminalia*. then was struck a curious coin of *mine*,

A. D. 291, *feb. 23.*

V. 5. the genius of *Brittain*, throwing incense on an altar. the legend,

TVTELA AVG.

it regards the solemn Pact and Convention made last year, between CARAVSIVS, the king of the *Scots*, and the king of the *Picts*; done upon the altar in the Temple of *Arthur's Oon*. more especially, our emperor takes the *Picts* herein, under his guarantee and protection.

IX. 5. a coin of Mr. *Foot's*. obverse

CARAVSIVS PF. INV. AVG.

reverse, the same type as the last, struck on the same day, and occasion.

TVTELA AVG.

At the same time was struck this coin, to confirm all parties in a religious observance of the compact.

XXVII. 6. PIETAS AVG.

a genius holding a spear in the left, the right hand over a flaming altar.

Now was struck, in honor of our emperor's successes last year; on *march 1*, sacred to *Mars*.

A. D. 291, *march 1, 17.*

XXI. 1. a coin of *mine*.

MARS VICTOR.

Mars naked, a *pallium* over his left shoulder, walking, a spear poised in his right; over his left shoulder he holds a trophy.

XXVI. 3. a coin of Mr. *West's*. *Mars* naked, stands, a spear in his right, leaning his left on a shield on the ground.

MARS VICTOR.

On *march 17*, the anniversary of the festival of *Bacchus*, when the young *Cæsar, Sylvius* took the *toga virilis*, was struck

XV. 9. a coin of *mine*,

PROVIDENTIA AVGVSTI.

the genius holds a globe in her right, the emblem of empire; a spear transverse in her left, indicative of profound peace. SP. in *area, sacra pecunia*. C. in exergue, struck at *Cataractonium*. my friend, the ingenious Mr. *Henry Baker*, has the same coin; and besides his collection in this way, has an extraordinary one of fossils, and natural curiosities.

A. D. 291, march 17.

IX. 9. a coin of Mr. *Footé's*, sacred, S P. in *area*.

PROVID. AVG.

the genius leans her right on a *bacillum*, in her left arm the horn of plenty.

XXVI. 10. a coin of Dr. *Davis's Imp. C. Carausius P. F. Invictus Aug.* in obverse.

reverse

PROVID AVGGG.

a female genius standing, holds the imperial globe in her right, the horn of plenty in her left arm. S. P. in *area*. C. in exergue. a sacred coin, struck at *Cata-ractonium*.

Now commences a new *Æra* in the history of CARAVSIVS. the last year was the term of the celebration of the *Quinquennalia* of *Maximian's Augustan* empire; to which *Diocletian* would have his to be annexed. and that was pretended to be the reason, at the Treaty between *Maximian* and CARAVSIVS, why the latter could not be put in nomination for consul, that year.

But notwithstanding, the *Quinquennalia* were not celebrated, neither on the true day, *april 1*, *Maximian's* inauguration-day, as *Augustus*, nor *nov. 21*, as *Cæsar*; nor on *july 21*, called the nativity-day of *Diocletian* and *Maximian*; nor on *sept. 17*, the election-day

A. D. 291, march 17.

tion-day of *Diocletian*; nor on *march 1*, as often practised.

'Tis not difficult to conceive, that *CARAVSIVS* was the great obstacle; whose glory now was not a little heighten'd by his success and victories over the *Scots*, which would interfere with that of the other two emperors; and whose high qualities, truly imperial, eclips'd theirs.

Therefore the emperors nominated *C. Junius Tiberianus*, and *Cassius Dio*, consuls, for the year. this was done on the 20th of *february*. they had been debating about that Article, in favour of *CARAVSIVS*, and rejected it. an open violation this, of the faith of Treaties. he resented it with a just indignation; and therefore resolv'd to constitute himself Consul in *Britain*, which was done.

So *Victorinus*, *Postumus*, *Tetricus*, and others, did the like, before him, in *Gaul*. so others in other places. he first constituted a Senate in *Brittain*; as that at *Rome*. hence we find so many of his coins with *S. C.* in *area*, which, beyond controversy, means *Senatus consultum*. not that they were struck at *Rome*, as some have thought. remarkable is that expression of the *Roman* orator, *Philipp. vi. magna vis est, magnum numen, unum et idem sentientis Senatûs*.

Diocletian, upon being elected emperor, had nominated himself consul, A. D. 284. the next year too; and

A. D. 291, april 21.

and after conquering *Carinus*, he appointed *Aristobulus* *consul suffectus* with himself.

Aristobulus was then *præfectus prætorio*, or captain of the guard to *Carinus*. now therefore CARAVSIVS took *Allectus* his *præfectus prætorio*, for his colleague.

Aurelius Victor says, that the *præfectus prætorio* was the next man in dignity, to the emperor. our *Brittish FASTI* stood thus at this time.

April 21, the *Palilia*, or foundation of *Rome*.

M. AVR. VAL. CARAVSIVS IMP. AVG. PONT.

MAX. TR. P. II. CoS. I.

CARAVSIVS IMP. } consuls in *Brittain*.
ALLECTVS,

Now was struck a multitude of coins, on this extraordinary occasion.

XVIII. 1. no doubt, but the *Palilia* was the day whereon he made himself Consul; for he appears extremely fond of the coins relating to it, the *Renovatio Romanorum*, and the like. 'tis injurious to the good sense we observe in the *Romans*, to think, they struck their coins at random, casually, without respect to time, and especially without religion. therefore the sameness and similarity in the coins running through all the emperors, assure us, they were done as by rotation,
not

A. D. 291, *april* 21.

not so much regarding the particular actions of emperors (generally speaking) as the accustomed days in their kalendar. this coin, in silver, of Mr. *Mussel's*, was struck upon the memorable occasion. he was just come from *Huntingdonshire*, where he had ordered the lengthening of the *Carfdike*, and the building the city of GRANTA, and Temple therein. therefore the coin particularly celebrates his advent again, into his imperial city.

The busto is laureate, and looks toward the right, as consular; and as if struck on the 1st of *january*, the usual time of taking up the consulate. he has the consular robe on, and holds the consular scepter in his right hand. reverse, he appears on horseback, with a *hasta pura* in his left, holds up his right, to express his satisfaction in the acclamations of the multitude.

ADVENTVS AVG.

The consular staff, or scepter, was a peculiar part of the honorary ensigns of the Consular dignity; together with the *prætecta* or mantle, an embroider'd garment; the tribunal and curule chair. the consular scepter, which we see on the coin, was made of ivory, of gold, of agate, or other precious materials. commonly it was taper, and thickest upward, twisted or wreathed. on the top, an eagle standing on a globe; as in their military ensigns. sometime it was as a slender batton, of the same thickness throughout.

All

A. D. 291, april 21.

All these are describ'd by the Panegyrist *Mamertinus*, I. 6. to *Maximian*, on his repelling the *Germans*, jan. 1, A. D. 287, wherein our *CARAVSIVS* had a part.

Imperator togam prætextam, sumpto thorace mutasti; hastam posito Scipione rapuisti; a tribunali temet in campum, a curuli in equum transtulisti.

The *Scipio*, or consular scepter was given by the Senate; though the emperor nominated the person; as *Vopiscus* XIII. informs us. and thus *Sidonius* in *Panegyrico Aviti*, speaking to the Senate.

--- modo principe surget
*Consule, nempe patre; collatos cernere fasces
 vos juvat, & sociam sceptris mandasse curulem.*

that it was ordinarily made of ivory carved, thus *Juvenal* Sat. II.

da nunc et volucrem, sceptro quæ surgit eburneo.

I have engrav'd several more coins of this sort, therefore 'tis just that I should premise thus much, concerning the *insignia* of our *British* consulate.

He first constituted a Senate by his imperial authority; and then the Senate give him the consular scepter.

A gold coin of *Vitellius*, with this scepter, in the *Pembrochian* cabinet, plate 15.

A. D. 291. *april 21.*

These following appertain to this 21st of *april*, in ordinary.

XVII. 1. a silver coin of the Duke of *Devonshire's*. the emperor's bust, laureate; reverse, the great cognifance of *Rome*, the wolf suckling the boys, *Romulus* and *Remus*.

RENOVAT^{ia} ROMA^e.

in exergue R S R. struck at *Rutupium*, by the Master of the emperor's Treasury, who distributed his donatives to the soldiery.

XVIII. 3. the same in brass, *Beaupre Bell*.

RENOVATA ROMA.

the like exergue, struck *april 21*, this year.

In every thing our emperor studies to be *Roman*. the very name of his son *Sylvius* is derived from that source: and carries with it a regal mind. it shows his *welsh* descent, and therein an affectation inborn, of a *Trojan* original. *Sylvius* was the grandson of *Æneas*.

The like notion they had, in the first coin of invitation, from *Virgil*.

*O lux Dardaniæ, spes O fidissima Teucrûm,
Quæ tantæ tenuere moræ, quibus Hector ab oris,
Expectate venis?*

The

A. D. 291, *april 21, may 27.*

The learned *Merula* speaking, *de Sacrificiis Romanorum*, p. 99. of the *Palilia*, rightly judges, and proves it from the Panegyrist, that the day was observed with vast solemnity, not only in *Rome*, but likewise in all *Roman* provinces; he might have said, in the whole *Roman* empire. and further, we may add the same, of all the respective holydays in the *Roman* kalendar. but especially we may affirm it of our emperor, who studied so much to adapt himself, in every thing, to the *Roman* genius; as is sufficiently apparent in these, and all his coins: and by his whole conduct.

On *may 27*, our emperor celebrated, with much pomp, the LIIId Capitoline *Agon*, this was a new method of reckoning in chronology, in imitation of the *Jews*, now lately subverted; in imitation too of the *Olympic*, and other *Grecian* games, held every fifth year: which likewise was done after the *Jewish* reckoning, though they did not punctually observe the same quantity of years. at this time there were great variety of sports, and contention for prizes. poets recited their works; artificers of all sorts exhibited their performances. and the victors had an oaken crown given them, from the emperor's own hand.

As to religion, on this grand occasion, a ram was the accustomed sacrifice to *Jupiter*. now therefore, the *Legio octava*, who bear a ram for their cognisance, in their military ensign, claims a considerable part in the ceremony of the day. then were struck

A. D. 291, *may*. 27.

I. 9. a silver coin of the late Earl of *Winchelsea*, *Heneage*, one who gave lustre to his birth, by the brighter ornament of learning. he had an extraordinary collection of *Greek* and *Roman* medals. and he condescended to honour me with an intimate friendship.

LEG. VIII. IN *vieta*.

the ram looks to the left.

XXVIII. 4. a brass coin of the Duke of *Devonshire's*.

LEG. VIII. IN *vieta*.

the ram looks to the right. both struck at *London*, *may* 27, this year.

On this magnificent occasion, our emperor likewise struck other coins.

XIV. 6. a coin of *mine*, given to me by *Thomas Williamson*, esq; of *Allington*, by *Grantham*; found in his garden there. 'tis near a *Roman* road, vulgarly called the *Stennet*, for *Stanegate*; which led from the great *Hermen street*, north of *Stamford*, by *Thissleton*, on the division which separates *Lincolnshire* from *Leicestershire* and *Nottinghamshire*, to *Newark*, *Eltavona*. 'tis easy to be traced at this day.

The coin was struck at the *Agon*, this year; victory crowning the emperor with a wreath of oak.

R E-

A. D. 291, *may* 27.

RESTITV^{tor} SAECVLI.

C. in exergue denotes the *Thornburg* Mintage of *Cata-
ractonium*.

V. 3. another of this time, represents the emperor
standing, holds a javelin in his right, the imperial globe
in his left.

SAECVLI FELICITAS.

SC. by order of the new *Brittish* Senate. the em-
peror is in armor.

XXIV. 1. a coin of Mrs. *Wright's*, an ingenious
person of *Roll's buildings*. the same figure as in the
preceding, save that 'tis naked, with only a mantle over
the shoulders, as *Mars*.

SAECVLI FELICITAS.

SC. in *area*, struck by authority of the *Brittish* Se-
nate. C. in exergue, at *Cateric*.

Excellently well is this joyful time, and happy state
of *Brittain* pictur'd in this coin,

IV. 6. SAECVLI FELICITAS.

a female genius, standing, holds in her right a *cadu-
ceus*, signifying peace and commerce, in her left arm;
the horn of plenty.

The

A. D. 291, June 1.

The new Senate exercis'd their authority on June 1, a day dedicate to the goddess *Moneta*, in that coin of Captain *Boote's*, Mr. *Ames's*, and Mr. *Foot's*.

X. 8. MONETA AVG.

the female genius has a pair of scales in one hand, a horn of plenty in her left arm. S. C. in *area*, *Senatus consultum*.

Moneta was an antient goddess with the Romans. for in *Livy* we find, the *libri lintei*, their most antient annals compos'd by the *Pontifices maximi*, were preserv'd in *æde Monetæ*. and in them, the names of the magistrates were insert'd, as *Fasti*. Mr. *Walker* has

MONETA AVG.

M. the *prænomen* in the obverse.

Our emperor illustrates the magnificent pomp of this *Agon*, with striking that beautiful gold coin of the Duke of *Devonshire's*.

XXIII. 1. the busto of the emperor in the obverse, is laureate. reverse, *Hercules* with club and bow.

CON-

A. D. 291, jun. 3.

CONSERVATORI AVGGG.

'tis design'd as an egregious compliment to his brother emperors, particularly to his more immediate patron *Maximian*, who affected to be stiled *Herculius*. this was struck in the Mint at *London*, on *june 3*, the festival of *Bellona* and of *Hercules*.

On the same day, he celebrates his empress *Oriuna* in that coin of Dr. *Mead's*,

VII. 8. ORIVNA AVG.

Spartian in *Severus* acquaints us, there was a Temple of *Bellona* at *York*. at *Silchester*, the *Roman Vindonum* was a Temple of *Hercules*. Mr. *Foote* has the greatest part of the dedicatory inscription set up on the pediment thereof; together with the molded frame in brass, that inclos'd it. *Hercules* is named from the country here, of the *Segontii*.

DEO

A. D. 291, *june 3.*

DEO HERCuli
 SAEGONT iaco
 T. TAMMON ius
 SAENTI TAMMO nij f.
 VITALIS
 OB HONOR em
 P.

There was a Temple of *Claudius* at *Camulodunum*, *Colchester*: one to *Neptune* and *Minerva* at *Chichester*, *Regnum*, and many more. the only one left, *Arthur's Oon*, built by our emperor, demolished in our own time.

This summer, the workmen were busy in putting the *Carsdike* navigation into a perfect condition to answer its original purpose.

To give a true idea of this very extraordinary work, 'tis well worth while to describe its whole course; a great part of which I have seen myself, and leave the remainder for the entertainment of the Curious, who have inclination and opportunity to complete it. and first of the old part, which was projected by *Agricola*,
 and

A. D. 291, June 3.

and perfected by *Hadrian* the emperor, when he made his *Northumbrian Vallum*. it was design'd to take in the corn of *Northamptonshire* by the river *Nen*.

Agricola was a young officer, and served under *Suetonius* in *Brittain*, in *Nero's* time, A. D. 59. and when *Vectius Bolanus* was Legate under *Vitellius*, A. D. 69. he took to the party of *Vespasian*, and was made captain of the XXth legion here, under *Mucianus*. he served under *Cerealis*, *Vespasian's* first Legate in A. D. 70, when he had acquired a great character, and at length *Vespasian* appointed him Legate.

Hence it appears, he had time sufficient to be fully acquainted with the geography of *Brittain*. a specimen of his knowledge therein, was the map which our *Richard of Cirencester* copied from. and when he fixed his *Prætentura* in *Scotland*, he must think of this method of conveying corn to his troops there; by what we now call the *Carsdike*; then the *Fossa*.

'Tis very frequently, that we find most beautiful *Roman* pavements in *Mosaic* work. when they are in open fields, they were the *Villa's* of noble *Romans*. in Sept. 1736, one of these elegant curiosities was discovered in the fields of *Coterstock*, by *Oundle*, in *Northamptonshire*. Mr. *Lynn* of *Sutbwic*, hard by, and I, took a drawing of it, and it was engrav'd by the *Antiquarian* Society. at the same time, at *Coterstock*, by the river-side, I found a wall, part of a *Roman* building, upon which a convent was built. it was originally

A. D. 291, july.

nally an *Armamentarium*, or granary, in the time of the *Romans*; where the corn of this fine country was collected, coming down the river, to be hence carried to *Peterborough*, where the *Carsdike* began.

This place, and the *villa*, belong'd to the *rei frumentariæ præfectus* of this country. at *Tansover* and *Polebrook*; and all hereabouts, they find urns and *Roman* coins frequently. a *Roman* jar for oil or wine was dug up deep in the chancel of the adjacent church of *Coterstock*. I saw a coin of *Domitian*, in *Corinthian* brass, found under the pavement, to mark the *æra* of it.

Just below *Peterborough*, the *Carsdike* opens into the river. here was a Burgh or fort, whence called *Burgus Sancti Petri*. a little further is a village called *Newark*: a name commonly given by our *Saxon* ancestors, to remains of *Roman* buildings. as *Warkton* near *Kettering*, where *Roman* coins are found; now the place of sepulture of my great patron the Duke of *Montagu*. at *Weekly*, hard by, a square *Roman* camp. so *Aldwarkton*, now *Allerton*, by *Durobrivis*; *North-Allerton*, *Yorkshire*; *Allerton* by *York*; *Warkhouse*, *Northumberland*; and many more, all over *England*; names derived from remains of *Roman* walls.

From *Peterborough*, the *Carsdike* goes to *Peakirk*, and crosses a *lingula* of high ground, jutting out into the fenny level. at the extremity of it is the chapel of *St. Pega's* monastery. she was sister to *St. Gutblac* of *Crow-*

A. D. 291, *july*.

Crowland; it goes not far from *Lolham* bridges, crosses *Stamford* river, the *Welland*; then over high ground, between the *Deepings*, crosses the river at *Catebrig*; thence by *Thurly* churchyard. then below *Bourn* to *Dikea*, which has its name from it. thence all along the edge of the high country to *Billingborough*, where was a *burgus* or fort. by *Garric*, which retains somewhat of the name of *CARAVSIVS*, and by *Billingay*. at *Walcot* by *Cately*, another burgh; by *Lindwood* grange, where was another burgh; it proceeds through *Nocton* park, where is the elegant seat of my late friend Sir *Richard Ellys*. then it enters *Lincoln* river at *Wasbenborough*, where was another *burgus*.

The *Romans* made a road conform to this *Fossa*, for the curators of the fleets of corn-boats to travel on, and accompany the boats. and, at proper distances there were forts all the way, and soldiers lodged in them in the latter end of the year, to protect the boats, while the navigation lasted.

There are stations and forts all along the river *Nen*. as *Cogenhoe*, *Chester* walled about, opposite to *Wellingborough*; and *Archefer*. a square camp near *Ringsted* and *Artleborough*: coins frequently found there, as at the preceding. *Wadenhoe*, *Periboe*, *Walmsford*; *Castor* on one side the river, *Durobrivis*, *Chesterton*, on the other, both walled about; *Peterborough*, *Narborough*, *Braceborough*, *Billingborough*, *Garric*, *Walcot*, *Lind-*
Z 2
wood,

A. D. 291, *august*.

wood, *Wasphenborough*. some intermediate ones may be found out, by diligent and skilful Inquirers.

The *Roman* road, accompanying this work at a convenient distance, keeping straight, and on higher ground, is obvious enough. from *Durobrivis*, passing the *Nen*, on a bridge, it divides in *Castor* fields. the left hand, *Ermen* street, goes by *Brigcasterton*, *Ancaster*, to *Lincoln*: the right-hand one is made for the business of the *Carsdike*. on *Helpston* heath its high ridge is intire: and so proceeds northwards in a straight line, by *Lolham* bridges to *Catesbridge*, all along in sight of the *Fossa*. it goes a little to the west of *Bourn*, and to the east of *Stanefield*, where undoubtedly was a considerable *Roman* town; infinite quantities of coins being there found. I take it to be *Causennis*, or *Corisennis*, as *Richard* of *Cirencester* calls it.

From *Stanefield*, the road goes by *Stow* green on the right of *Folkingham*, in a straight line: so on the left of *Sleford*: beyond which it proceeds on the right or eastern side of *Lincoln* heath, to *Wasphenburgh*.

At *Wasphenburgh* the *Roman Foss*, or *Carsdike*, enters *Witham*, the *Lincoln* river; passes the city, and to the west of it begins an artificial channel again, called still the *Fossdike*, at *Burton*, so called from a fort there. I have rode the whole length of it to *Torksey*, where it enters the *Trent*. 'tis still navigable, and supplies the city of *Lincoln* with coals, and all other commodities of the ocean, from the *Trent*.

Our

A. D. 291, *august*.

Our *Roman* corn-boats now went along the stream of the *Trent*, by *Agelocum Littleburg*, a *Roman* town on one side, *Gateburton* on this. here the *Roman* road crosses the river to go into the *Hermen* street, at *Bawtree*.

A little further down the river is *West-Burton*, whose name indicates a fort. then by *Ganesborough*, a *Roman* town in *Lincolnshire*. a little further is *Waltrith*, a *vallum*, by the passage over the river. thence to *Burringham*, another fort: by *Flixburgh*, another. thence to *Burton*, where was another.

Overagainst it, on the other side the *Trent*, is *Garsthorp*, retaining somewhat of the name of our emperor. then by *Walcot*, having its name from a *vallum*; thence to *Aukborough*, in the northwest angle of *Lincolnshire*. I have describ'd the fort here perfect, in *Itinerar. Curios.* p. 91. it was the *AQVAE* of the *Romans*. there the *Trent* opens into the *Humber*, which the corn-boats cross'd, to go up the *Ouse*, and so to the imperial city of *York*. at the hither end of that city, by the castle, and where the river *Foss* comes into the *Ouse*, was a vast basin in *Roman* times, capable of holding a thousand corn-boats, there to unlade.

Hither the tide brought up the boats; and for that reason was the city of *York* built on this spot, and honored with the residence of *Roman* emperors: first of *Hadrian*, when he made his *Northumbrian vallum*; and perfected the *Carsdike* we are describing. the river
Foss

A. D. 291, *august*.

Foss retains the name and memorial of the old artificial cut. from *York*, they drew the corn-boats up the stream to *Isurium*, *Aldborough*. thence by the *Ermen* street, called there *Leeming* lane, it was carried in waggons to *Cataraetonium*, and so to the *Prætentura's*.

Observe we the great commodity resulting from this artifice, whereby a water-carriage is contriv'd 250 miles *Roman*, and within land; secure from the accidents of the sea. by the river *Nen* came all the corn of that extensive country of *Northamptonshire*: by the *Wel-*
land, the fine corn-country of *Rutland*: by the *Wi-*
tham, all *Lincolnshire*, on the south, contributed its assigned quantity: by the *Trent*, the tribute of its extensive stream from *Nottingham*.

Newark was a *Roman* city, walled about. the name comes from that circumstance, as we before noted: our *Saxon* ancestors building upon the *Roman* walls. the castle here was originally the *Roman Armamentarium*, to gather in the corn from the *Trent*. it stands on the *Roman* road, called *Foss* road. its *Roman* name was *Eltabona*. it was the *Sidnacester* of the *Saxons*; and one of the oldest episcopal Sees of the *Mercian* kingdom. all this I have shown fully in a manuscript wrote long since. at *Torksey* has been another *Roman Armamentarium*, or building, to lay up the corn in: now turn'd into a more modern castle.

All

A. D. 291, *august* 1.

All that we have hitherto described, was projected by *Agricola*, perfected by *Hadrian*, and by *Severus*: and now repaired by CARAVSIVS. and further, he advanced the same work from *Peterborough* as far as *Cambridge*; and built the city there, then called GRANTA. of this *Carsdike*, from *Peterborough* to *York*, I gave an account long since to my friend Mr. *Drake*, the *York* antiquary, which he inserted in his history.

The 1st of *august*, is a day sacred to *Spes*, when in compliment to *Sylvius* Cæsar, the *Brittish* Senate struck this coin of *mine* and Capt. *Bootle's*.

XI. 8. SPES PVBLICA.

the genius holds a sprig in her right, signifying offspring; with her left holds up the skirt of her garment, meaning haste. S. C. in *area*, *senatus consultum*.

On the same day, *aug* 1, was struck

I. 7. a coin of Lord *Pembroke's*, of Mr. *Walton*, and of *mine*. a bull gradient.

LEG. VII. CLaudia.

ML. exergue.

X. 3. a coin of my friend Mr. *Foote's* A bull gradient.

LEG. VII. CLAudia.

in

A. D. 291, *aug. 1.*

in *area*, D. X. struck by the *Decuriones* of *Gloucester*, on *aug. 1.* the birth-day of their founder. 'tis a colony coin. they were stationed there. *Claudiocestria* thence called.

Our emperor had this year a domestic disturbance from the *Cangi*, a people of *North-Wales*, of *Belgic* original; who came hither from the continent, about 100 years before *Julius Cæsar's* arrival. in *Caernarvonshire* is the *Canganum Promontorium*, so nam'd from them, now *Llyn*. and our *Richard* of *Cirencester*, in his admirable map of *Britannia Romana*, which I take to be as old as *Agricola's* time, gives us there the *Canganus Sinus*.

The excellent *Camden* recites, that a pig (as vulgarly called) of lead, in the reign of *Henry VIII.* was dug up near *Ochy-hole*, *Somersetshire*, with the name of *Claudius* the emperor, and his titles; at last this inscribed *BRITAN.* upon which occasion he discourses concerning the *Cangi* here.

I mention'd another, found near *Bruton* in this county, in *Itinerar. Curios.* p. 143.

IMP. DVOR. AVG. ANTONINI
ET VERI ARMENIACORVM

the

A. D. 291, *aug.*

the Lord *Winchelsea*, *Heneage*, had it in his collection of antiquities. it weighs fifty pounds: one foot, nine inches long; three inches and a half broad; and two inches thick.

Mr. *Camden* in *Cheshire* acquaints us of twenty of the like, dug up on the shore. in some, the name of *Vespasian*, in others thus,

IMP. DOMIT. AVG. GER. DE
CEANG.

This is most certainly of our *Cangi*.

Many of these antiquities were found lately in *Yorkshire*, and accurately described and accounted for by Dr. *Ward*, in the *Philosoph. Transact.* he rightly judges them to be Tribute paid to the *Roman* emperors from our lead-mines.

Our *Cangi* were a numerous and powerful people, in the time of *CARAVSIUS*, who dared now to rebel; probably encourag'd secretly by some emissaries of *Maximian*. they were extended all along the western coast of *Somersetshire*, *Cheshire*, and *Lancashire*; as well as in *North-Wales*. in *Cumberland* I have visited a place of theirs, near *Kendal*, *Concangios*, now *Water-crook*.

A a

Our

A. D. 291, oct. 19, 27.

Our emperor was obliged to undertake an expedition against these unquiet people; and soon reduced them to obedience. I apprehend, he engag'd them in *Somersetshire*, not far from *Bath*. returning on the 19th of *october*, which is the celebration of the martial festivity called *Armilustria*; when the *Brittish* Senate struck this coin to his honor.

XI. 7. Capt. *Bootle's*, Mr. *Walker's*, and Mr. *Thoresby's*. at this time they perform'd the duties of religion in armor, with trumpets founding.

VIRTUS AVG.

the emperor standing, as *Mars Gradivus*: a spear poised in his right; a trophy over his left shoulder. S. C. in *area*, *senatus consultum*.

These trophies show a flight, rather than fight of the enemy. the *Cangi* soon repented of their rashness: and the trophies were erected on some of their mountains. Mr. *Walker* has this coin, *Mars* running.

On oct. 27, the time of the celebration of the very antient *ludi Victoriae*, was struck that coin of our emperor's

XIV. 4. given to me by my friend Mr. *Collins*. 'tis likewise in the *Bodleian* collection, recited by Mr. *Wise*.

VICTORIA CEANGica.

a trophy; underneath, two captives.

He

A. D. 291, oct. 19.

He was accompanied in this expedition both by his son, the young *Augustus*, and by the empress, a martial lady, and of great wisdom. both are celebrated in the following coins.

IX. 7. a coin of Mr. Foote's, brass. *Apollo*, underneath, a captive *Ceangic*.

ORIENS AVG.

struck oct. 19, at the *ludi solis*. this coin is likewise in the cabinet of Dr. Sharp.

XXVII. 4. the same coin, *Beaupre Bell's*. in both, *Apollo* holds a globe, emblem of power and empire, in his hand. but here are two *Ceangic* captives.

ORIENS AVG.

struck at the *ludi Solis*, oct. 19.

The empress, as *mater castrorum*, having a share in this expedition, is celebrated under the character of *Pallas*, in that coin of *Heneage*, Lord *Winchelsea*,

IV. 9. COMES AVG.

here she is represented helmeted only. she holds forth a sprig in her hand, regarding her son, the heir of the empire. the emperor's bust in obverse, is in the consular robe.

A. D. 291, *octob.* 22. *dec.* 25.

Nor was our emperor content, without making so very polite a compliment to his brother-emperors on the continent, in the Duke of *Devonshire's* coin, struck on the same occasion; the 22d of *octob.* *Minervæ solennitas*, a feast of *Minerva*.

VI. 2. COMES AVGGG.

she holds a spear in one hand, leaning the other on a shield. a sacred coin, from the College of XXI. of the imperial mint at *London*.

On *december* 25, her son is characteris'd under the busto of *Apollo*, done at large in the reverse of his father's coin

XXVII. 2. PACATOR ORBIS.

a coin of Mr. *Footé's*.

IX. 2. a coin of *mine*, akin to this, respecting our empress, under the character of a deity, sitting, with a truncheon in her right, her left lifted up, and resting on her head, as is usual, to express divine tranquillity.

SECVRITAS ORBIS.

II. 8. she is pictur'd in a standing attitude, leaning her left arm on a pillar; her right elevated, and resting on her head, as the last.

SE-

A. D. 291.

SECVRITAS PERPETUA.

In Mr. Gale's cabinet, *Cambridge*, is this coin regarding the empress. reverse

VICTOR.

she stands, holding a sprig in the right, in her left a spear.

XIII. 3. an extraordinary coin in *Batteley's Antiq. Rutup.* struck to her honor: with this epigraphe

CONSERVATORI.

the empress sits, holding forth her left arm. her right at rest. it plainly speaks some salutary advice given to our emperor, in some particular emergency.

Thus an altar found by the river *Irthing* in *Cumberland*. *Camden*, p. 836, dedicated to the nymph *Brigantia*, for the safety of *Plautilla*, wife to *Severus's* son *Antoninus Caracalla*, companion in his expedition into *Scotland*.

A. D. 291.

DEAE NYMPHAE BRIG^{antiae}
 QVOD VOVERAT PRO SALVTE
 PLAVTILLAE CO^{mitis} INVICTAE
 DOM. NOSTRI INVICTI
 IMP. M. AVRELII SEVERI
 ANTONINI PII FAEL. CAES.
 AVG. TOTIVSQUE DO
 MVS DIVINAE EIVS
 M. COCCEIVS NIGRINVS
Quæstor AVG. Numini DEVOTVS
 LIBENS SVSCEPTVM *Solvit*
 LAETO II. *et Cerele Cofs.*

A. D. 215.

Thus *Sabina Tranquillina*, wife of *Gordian III.* was a martial lady, and commemorated on several of his coins. and in some coins stamp'd to her honor in colonies, as particularly one of the *Sameans*. her bust laureate, with short hair. reverse a female figure standing on the prow of a ship; in her left hand a *parma*, holding up her right in a commanding attitude.

In another, she sits, holding a globe of empire in her right, a sword in her left. S. C. in exergue.

Our emperor concludes the year with striking

XXII.

A. D. 291, *dec.*

XXII. 3. TEMPORUM FELICITAS.

the female genius standing, holds a *caduceus* staff in her right, a *cornucopia* in her left. Dr. *Davis's*.



A D. 292, *jan. 1.*

The IVth and Vth year of *Carausius*.

IMP. M. AVR. VAL. CARAVSIUS AVG. PONT.
MAX. CEANGIC. MAX. TR. POT. II. COS. II.

CARAVSIUS IMP. II. } consuls in *Brittain*.
Sylvius Cæsar,

Afranius Anniballianus, } consuls in *Rome*.
M. Aur. Asclepiodotus,

LOCVM

A. D. 292, *jan.* 1.

LOCVM RELI
 GIOSVM PERIN
 SOLENTIAM. E
 RV TVM
 VIRTVTI ET N̄
 AVG. REPVRGA
 TVM REDDIDIT
 C. SEVERIVS
 EMERITVS O
 PEG

A stone found lately at the lower end of *Stall-street, Bath*; in digging a cellar. under it were two coins of CARAVSIUS, which Dr. *Pettingal* shew'd me; which fix it to the time of our emperor, to whose divinity the centurion *Severius* here dedicates it; a burial-place, which had been desecrated by the insolence of the late times. the learned Dr. *Ward* has given a judicious explication of this inscription in the *Philosoph. Transf.* Vol. XLVIII. Pars I.

The uproar which profan'd this place, was that insurrection of the *Ceangi*, quelled last year by our emperor.

On

A. D. 292, *jan. 1.*

On *friday, jan 1*, our emperor assumes his 11d year's consulate, and nominates *Sylvius Cæsar*, his son, colleague.

Now was struck that consular coin of Lord *Pembroke's* admirable cabinet.

II. 7. a bijugate of the emperor and his son, the faces turn'd to the right. the emperor's bust has the consular embroider'd robe on his shoulder. reverse, Fortune sitting, to express the tranquillity, and good posture of his affairs.

FORTVNA AVG.

he had now constituted his son *Augustus*, and partner with him in the empire, as it was a frequent custom about that time.

It imports not how young the son was. we have instances of emperors making mere children both consuls and *Augusti*. *Lampridius* writes, that *Macrinus* made his son *Diadumenus*, *Augustus*, at ten years of age. many more such cases.

The bijugate coins of our emperor are curious, numerous, and all consular, by my VIIth Canon, exhibiting him and his son. in *Beger's* 11d volume of the *Brandenburg* cabinet, p. 749, two gold medals of *Postumus* and his son: only *Postumus* inscrib'd. *Banduri* I. p. 3. *Herennius* and *Hostilian* jugate, radiate. II. p. 62. *Diocletian* and *Maximian*, jugate. another,

Bb

Seguin,

A. D. 292, jan. 1.

Seguin, p. 327. *Banduri* II. p. 91. *Constantius*, *Chlorus* and *Galerius* Cæss. jugate.

On this 1st of *january* many more bijugate medals were coin'd. the faces turn'd to the right.

VII. 1. Dr. *Mead's*, brass.

PAX AVGVSTI:

a whip before the son, meaning the games aforementioned, on *dec. 25* last, where he presided. the genius of peace is in a running attitude. in the exergue CXXI. meaning the principal mint at *Cataraclonium*, the *Collegium undeviginti*.

VII. 9. a brass coin of the late Mr. *Sadler's*, who had an excellent cabinet, particularly of *Roman* silver: the coin is consular, bijugate, the faces turn'd to the right.

PAX AVG.

a whip before the son's bust, as above. exergue CXXI. as before. struck *jan. 1*, this year.

XIII. 7. brass, Sir *Richard Ellys's*, found at *Lincoln*, below hill, and near the river which communicates from one part of the *Carsdike* to the other, called *Fossdike*. reverse, the young *Sylvius*, in the manner of *Ascanius*,
as

A. D. 292, jan. 1.

as *Virgil* describes him, at the *Trojan* games, where he lately presided, with applause.

VIRTUS AVG.

in *area* S. C. implying, that it was struck by order and authority of the Senate of *Brittain*; in honor to the emperor's son. the whip before him in obverse. the habit and form of his figure on the reverse, show it; for it exactly represents the picture *Virgil* draws,

Cornea bina ferunt, præfixa hastilia ferro.

On the same *jan. 1*, this year, was struck that most admirable coin of Mr. *Duane's*; a gentleman who judiciously indulges a taste for the elegances of these learned curiosities, in the midst of the confinement and business of the Law; having an exceeding fine cabinet of *Greek* and *Roman* coins, in all metals.

XXX. 1. silver. in the obverse his busto laureate: the embroidered consular robe on his shoulder; in his right hand he holds the ivory, consular scepter of the eagle on a globe: consequently, his head is turn'd to the right.

The reverse indeed is truly noble, equally expressive of an emperor of the ocean, and of the grandeur of the reign of CARAVSIVS. it consists of two figures, *Neptune* and the emperor, joining hands. I have

A. D. 292, *jan.* 1.

ingrav'd it in a larger form, as it well deserves, being a true picture of the felicity of *Brittain*, and its natural right: therefore us'd as a head-piece to this chapter.

Neptune stands on the prow of a galley; he has a trident in his hand, held upright, as ready for action; and, what is particular, a helmet on his head.

CARAVSIVS herein intimates the power of his navy, which had obtain'd him the imperial dignity, and which he was thereby resolv'd to maintain. yet, politicly, he gives a very modest legend to the coin.

VBERTAS AVG

Neptune is the deity of the element of water. this legend both celebrates the work of the *Carfdike*, which he was at present engag'd in, for the vast advantage of an inland navigation: it expresses too, the effect of a *Brittish* fleet, which by protecting commerce, commands the affluence of the whole globe.

The exergue R S R, struck at *Rutupium* by the chancellor of the emperor's Treasury, for gifts to the soldiery; which was commonly done *jan.* 1.

On introducing *Neptune*, our emperor's favorite patron, give me leave to speak of the reason of his instrument the trident; which is really no other than the fishing-spear. but all these heathen deities of the *Greeks* and *Romans* were the ancestors of mankind, deified.
thus

A. D. 292, jan. 1.

thus the *Phœnician* writer, *Sanboniathon*, who liv'd in the same country as *Neptune*.

“ Cotemporary with these (says he) speaking chiefly
 “ of *Ouranus* (NOA), and *Cronus* (HAM), were *Pon-*
 “ *tus* (IAVAN), and *Typhon* (PHVT), (who likewise
 “ was the later *Apollo*); and *Nereus* (IAPHET), the
 “ father of *Pontus*. From *Pontus* came *Sidon*, and
 “ *Posidon*, or *Neptune* (TARSIS).” So that *Neptune*
 was the son of *Pontus*, and grandson of *Nereus*, or
 IAPHET, eldest son of NOA. he is no other than
 the *Tarsis* of *Moses*.

Afterward *Sanboniathan* tells us, “ HAM gave the
 “ city *Byblus* to the goddess *Baaltis*, i. e. *Dione*; and
 “ the city *Berytus* he gave to *Posidon* (TARSIS), and
 “ to the *Cabiri*, and to husbandmen, and to fisher-
 “ men; who consecrated the remains of *Pontus* or
 “ IAVAN), in *Berytus*.”

The father of the husbandmen is *Dagon*, who, he
 tells you, “ found out bread-corn and the plow. the
 “ *Zeus Arotrius* of antiquity.” *Tarsis* is our *Neptune*,
 father of the fishermen. he made boats and skiffs, to
 put out to sea a fishing: and was consecrated in his
 turn. hence the reason of his bearing the trident.

The *Cabiri*, to whom HAM gave the city *Berytus*,
 in conjunction with TARSIS or *Neptune*, were likewise
 seafaring men, and companions with *Neptune*. they
 were the descendants of *Sydyce*.

Here

A. D. 292, *jan. 9, april 15.*

Here we have the origin of idolatry, and of the deities we are concern'd with, in our present history.

Thus much I thought good to mention in illustration of our II^d chapter, to which an infinite deal might be added.

VI. 3. a brass coin of Lord *Pembroke's*, the bust radiate, the same figures in the reverse, as in the preceding.

VBERTAS AVG.

exergue the same, struck at the same time and place. and in this place I must likewise mention.

XX. 10. a coin in silver, of *Charles Frederic*, esq; of the office of Ordnance. the emperor's bust laureate, the same legend.

VBERTAS AVG.

but the picture is quite different, and struck on a different time. a maid milking a cow. this was done on *april 15*, the festival of *Fordicidia*, this year, when this animal, pregnant, was offer'd in sacrifice. this too was struck at *Rutupium*.

On *jan. 9*, the festival of *Agonia*, a ram was the sacrifice. and the *Legio VIII.* would claim it as their day, bearing a ram in their ensign.

XX.

A. D. 292, jan. 9, 30.

XX. 3. a coin of the Duke of *Devonshire's*, silver, now struck.

LEG. VIII. INVICTA.

M L. in exergue, the *London Mint*.

Now was struck the copious harvest of pacific coins, appropriate to this year by my Xth Canon, having notations on the exergue only, meaning the place of Mintage, a silver coin of *mine*.

XXX. 7.

PAX AVG.

M L. in exergue, *monetarium Londinense*.

VIII. 3. Mr. *Foote*. the genius holds a *cornucopia* in the left arm; not a spear, as usual. exergue M L. struck at *London*, jan. 30, this year.

PAX AVG.

Mr. *Morant* has the same coin.

XII. 10. a coin of Mr. *Foote's*, a little unusual; the bottom of the letters of the legend outward (and, *that* in the reverse only) like some of the higher empire. in exergue IM. meaning the Mint at *Ifurium* by *Borough-bridge*, *Yorksire*; *Ifurii monetarium*: where the corn-boats unladed, which came to the *Prætentura's*, struck jan. 30, this year.

PAX AVG.

VIII.

A. D. 292, jan. 30.

VIII. 6. a coin of Mr. *Footé's*. thus the obverse.

IMP. CARAVSIVS INVIC.

reverse

PAX AVG.

struck jan. 30, this year.

XVII. 7. a coin of Mr. *Collins's*: and of *Philip Carteret Webb*, esq; fellow of the *Royal* and *Antiquarian* Societies; who has a sumptuous collection of *Roman* coins, in gold, and other metals.

PAX AVG.

ML. in exergue. *monetarium Londinense*. I have the same coin, MLXXI. in exergue. struck at the chief Mint at *London*.

XXV. 6. a coin of Mr. *Bush's*; and the learned Dr. *Sharp's*.

PAX AVG.

C. in exergue. struck at the *Thornburgh* Mint at *Carteric, Yorkshire*.

XXIX. 10. a coin of *mine*.

PAX AETERN^a. AVG.

the usual type of Peace. ML. in exergue: *monetarium Londinense*.

These,

A. D. 292, *jan.* 30, *feb.* 22.

These, and many more of this kind, with letters in the exergue only, were struck on the 30th of *january*, this year. *Jan.* 4, this year was struck that coin

X. 10. SALVS AVG.

on the vows of the people put up, for the emperor's health. the empress, in the character of the goddess, sitting.

A compliment was paid to his brother-emperors in this coin of the rev. Mr. *Graves*, rector of *Claverton* by *Bath*.

SALVS AVG.

SP. in *area*, denoting a sacred coin. MLXXI. the *London* incorporate Mint.

III. 5. a coin of Sir *Andrew Fountain's*, struck by authority of the Senate of *Brittain*, to express the extraordinary qualities of our emperor, who now began to have some distrust of *Maximian's* machinations against him: as well as on account of his late *Ceangic* victory: nor is it improbable, that the insurrection of this people was secretly rais'd, and fomented by *Maximian*. but here our emperor's character is truly delineated, a great mind is unmov'd, by enemies foreign or domestic.

CONSTANTIA AVG.

this coin was struck at *Sorbiodunum*. S. in *area*, *feb.* 22.

C c

our

A. D. 292, *feb. 11, march 17.*

our emperor returning home by that city, from the *Cangi*, last year. this is that constancy for which the *Romans* are justly celebrated. at the siege of *Jerusalem*, when *Josephus* made that pathetic speech to the *Jews*, well worth perusing, showing to them, how the *Romans* never desisted from any thing they undertook: the *Jews* disregarded his admonition, being persuaded, *Messiah*, who was then expected by all the world, would come to save them. and so they perished judicially; the only nation the *Romans* ever destroy'd. no inconsiderable proof of Christianity, when duly weighed.

On *feb. 11*, the *ludi genealici*, was struck

XVII. 8. a coin of Mr. *Collins's*,

LAETITIA AVG.

the female genius holds a *sertum* downward in right, leans her left on a *bacillum*. L. in *area*, *Legatus*. in exergue ML. *monetarium Londinense*.

X. 9. a coin of Mr. *Foot's*, Mr. *Bootle's*, and Mr. *Ames's*.

LAETITIA AVG.

the goddess holds a *sertum*, downward, in her right, a *hasta* in her left. SC. in *area*, done by authority of the Senate.

The

A. D. 292, *march* 17.

The 17th of *march*, the anniversary of the festival of *Liberalia*, when *Sylvius*, now emperor with his father, had taken the *toga virilis*, were these coins struck by order of the Senate: as commemorative thereof.

X. 6. Mr. Foote, and Mr. Ames. obverse, *Imp. C. M. Carausius, P. F. Aug.* reverse

PROVIDentia AV G.

the genius holds forth the globe, the type of empire, in her right; a transverse spear in her left; which is in regard to the profound peace of *Brittain*, and to the approaching solemnity of the *Quinquennalia*. S. C. in *area, senatus consultum*.

XII. 6. Mr. Foote, the genius, which I take, as well as the foregoing, to mean the empress, holds in her right, the globe; in left a *cornucopia*.

PROVIDEentia AV G.

S. C. in *area, senatus consultum*. struck *march* 17, this year, by authority of the *British* Senate.

XIII. 5. a coin of *James Bernard*, esq; a gentleman of curiosity and judgment, in an excellent cabinet of coins, antiquities, natural rarities, &c.

PROVID. AVGGG.

the female genius holds forth in right the imperial globe, in left a spear transverse. a sacred coin, struck at *Cateric*. in *Batteley's Antiq. Rutup.* likewise

[196]

A. D. 292, *april* 1, 21.

XII. 8. a coin of Mr. *Footé's*, and Mr. *Blew's*.

PROVIDENTIA AVG.

the genius female leans on a *bacillum*, the horn of plenty in her left arm.

April 1, this same year, was struck the most elegant silver coin, of extreme good work and preservation, VII. 5. Mr. *Duane's*. the bust laureate. reverse, Fortune sitting. by Fortune, in reality, they understood Providence. the type fitting, holds forth the tranquillity of his reign; *temo*, the steadiness of his councils: the wheel, the vicissitude of human affairs.

FORTVNA AVG.

R S R. *Rutupii Signatorum Rogator*. this day they sacrificed to Fortune.

On the *Palilia*, *april* 21, commemorative of the foundation of *Rome*, the usual coins were struck with the cognisance of the imperial city, *lupa cum pueris*, with the legends

ROMANORVM RENOVATIO,

and the like.

On this day our emperor assum'd his III^d Tribunical power. his name therefore was thus enter'd in the *Fasti*.

IMP.

A. D. 292, *april 21, aug. 1.*

IMP. M. AVR. VAL. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG.
PONT. MAX. CEANGIC. MAX. TR. POT. III.
COS. II. P. P. PROCOS.

At the same grand festival particular honours are done to *Hercules*, who, upon the spot, foretold the future greatness of that city. *Mamertinus*, the panegyrist, acquaints us with this circumstance. that silver coin was struck, of *Genebrier*. M L. in exergue denotes *monetarium Londinense*.

III. 8. CONSERVATORI AVG.

Whilst our emperor's grand works went on, of repairing the *Carsdike*, building the city at its origin, to which he extended it; founding a temple there: the new *Brittish* Senate paid their addresses to, and shew'd their zeal to the imperial progeny, upon *aug. 1*, in striking that coin of Capt. *Bootles*, and of *mine*

XI. 8. SPES PVBLICA.

SC in *area*, *Senatus consultum*.

XXVI. 2. a coin in brass of Mr. *George Fleming* of *Wakefield*, who sent it to me. cognifance a boar.

LEG. XX. V. V.

Legio vicesima valeria victrix. it was the usual rite of sacrifices to offer up the animal most in season, and at its

A. D. 292, *aug.* 10.

its highest perfection. therefore in the autumn, when the corn was in, they perform'd a solemn sacrifice to *Ops*, the earth, and to *Ceres*, in grateful return for harvest. done in *Italy*, *aug.* 10. a hog or boar the accustomed sacrifice, perform'd by this Legion.

CARAVSIVS provided thus of an heir to his empire, initiated into power, as now colleague with himself in the consulate, he bent his cares to secure it most effectually from the northern inroads: having conquered and quieted the *Scots* and *Picts*, and repair'd the *Prætentura* made first by *Agricola*, and finished by *Antoninus Pius*.

Here he left a body of soldiers to guard his allies the *Picts*, on one hand, and through them his own territories. but in vain are troops posted in these northern regions, without taking care for their sustentation. therefore from the earliest times, the *Romans* here, had the good sense to form that admirable project above described, of the artificial canal called the *Carsdike*; which conveyed corn by water, on an inland navigation, from the warm and fertile southern parts of *England*, to the inclement north; for the benefit of the soldiery there. and on this very matter depends the main knowledge of *Roman* affairs in *Brittain*. both *Antoninus's vallum*, and *Hadrian's vallum*, and *Severus's wall*, requir'd this provision: and now, the garrison which CARAVSIVS had placed there.

This

A. D. 292, *aug.*

This canal was already extended from *Peterborough*, through the length of the fenny part of *Lincolnshire*, till it fell into the *Trent* at *Torksey*. thence it proceeded by natural rivers to *York*, and thence as far as *Alborough* by *Boroughbridge*.

Since *Severus's* time, this important work had been disused and neglected; consequently much out of repair. CARAVSIVS gave orders, last year, for restoring it to its original perfection, the bridges and sluices to be amended; the whole new scoured: now he directed it to be carried still further, on the edge of the high country next to the fens of *Huntingdon* and *Cambridgeshire*, quite to the river of *Cambridge*. hereby the most extensive and delicate corn-country of *Cambridgeshire* is taken in, for the excellent purpose aforesaid.

At the head of this navigation, our emperor judg'd it highly necessary to build a fortify'd city, which he called GRANTA, now *Cambridge*.

Just below *Cambridge*, the artificial canal opens into the river, runs along the side of it, taking the benefit of higher water, for half a mile. then goes off northward, at right angles from the river, at *Waterbeach*. it then runs round *Cotenham*, by *Ramton*, which retains the memorial of the *Romans*, in its name. it goes by the *Roman* camp at *Audrey* causey, the whole of its passage from the river being low, moory ground. at *Earith* it passes the river *Ouse*, from *Huntington*. the
name

A. D. 292, *aug.*

name is *Brittish, transitus*. then upon the edge of the high ground by *Colne*; which has its name from a colony of *Roman* soldiers, settled there; and whose business it was to convey the fleet of corn-boats.

Thence it goes by *Bury*, where was a burgh or fort, whence the town takes its name, to *Ramsay*, so denominated from the *Romans*. the like of the *Raveleys* hard by. thence by *Walton*, where was a *Roman* fort. from *Saltry* abbey it passes over the fen to *Bruck* castle, by *Conington*. the ditch is called here the *black Dike*. and *Bruck* castle was a *Roman* fort, or *burgh*. hence it goes by *Holm*, to *Fosset*, which has its name from the original *Fossa* or *Fossatum*. at *Peterburgh* it passes the river *Nen*. there was likewise a *burgh*, or *Roman* fort. so far was the work of CARAVSIVS done this year.

The method of carrying on this Foss is exquisite, being a friendly contention between art and nature: to preserve, as well as may be, the level of the water, and have a solid bank, both to confine the water, and make a road for the horses that drew the boats. 'tis executed on the edge of the high land, hanging over the adjacent fenny level. sometimes, to keep the shortest cut, it crosses over a *lingula* of high ground, where it must needs be dug very deep. sometimes 'tis obliged to stretch over a piece of fen ground, where its banks must be high, with little depth. the whole is manag'd with great skill.

From

A. D. 292, *aug.*

From what has been describ'd last year and this, 'tis obvious that all the corn, as far as the fine chalk-hills of *Roiston*, an immense extent of arable, most excellent in its kind of grain, together with that along the *Cambridge* river, must center at the commencement of the *Carsdike*, where *Stourbech* Fair is now annually kept. the corn of *Huntingtonshire* was carried down the *Ouse*, and met the *Carsdike* at *Earith*; of *Northamptonshire*, by the *Nen*, *Aufona* to *Peterborough*. *Lincolnshire*, *Rutland*, by the *Welland*, and the *Witham* to *Lincoln*. the tribute of *Nottinghamshire* came by the *Trent*. and 'tis as evident, how useful this canal restor'd, might be to the public, at this day; especially in time of war.

At the same time that *CARAVSIVS* cleansed and extended the *Carsdike*, it was necessary that he should found the city of *GRANTA*, which lay at the head of the artificial cutt. here all the laborers concern'd in gathering the harvest, here the boats, the factors, and curators, were to rendezvous in the autumn, to take care of the grain.

And here a good body of troops must be quarter'd for safeguard of the whole. a considerable part of whom were the *Vandals* and *Burgundians* sent over hither by *Probus*, and who had their summer-camp on the neighbouring most delightful *Gogmagog* hills. which camp I have often visited when herbarizing with my

D d

worthy

A. D. 292, *Sept.*

worthy friend, Dr. *Stephen Hales*. but now 'tis defac'd by a seat built on it.

As in the former, or older part of the *Carfdike*, described last year, we observe a road made all along at a convenient distance, and on higher ground, accompanying the *Fossa*, for the curators of the corn-boats to travel on: so the like was made here for the same purpose. which I must leave to be traced out accurately, by those that have opportunity.

The like of the chain of forts made for bands of soldiers to guard the fleet of corn-boats, during the latter end of the year.

Along the *Carfdike*, every where, *Roman* coins are frequently found, from *Cambridge* to *Ifurium*, at its other extremity; and more particularly coins of CARAVSIVS and *Allectus*. not long since, a great potfull was dug up by the *Fossa* at *Cotenham*. many were in the hands of Mr. *Waring* of *Clare-hall*: many were sent to Mr. *Roger Gale*, by Mr. *Collins*. Mr. *Gale* sent me a catalogue of those of CARAVSIVS. I have no doubt of CARAVSIVS's name being retain'd in the *Carfdike*, as the last repairer and maker. for tho' the word *Carr* signifies a bog, a moory ground, or valley, o'ergrown with shrubs; as usually called in the high country of *Lincolnshire*, and elsewhere; probably deriv'd from the *Brittish* *Caer*; for such were the *oppida* of the old *Brittons*, in time of war: but that sense of the word is not at all applicable to the immense fens, by the side of which the *Carfdike* runs.

A. D. 292, *sept.*

I observe in the *Roman* names, transfused into our later languages, the first syllable only is frequently retain'd. *Manchester*, from *Mancunium*: *Wintchester*, from *Venta*: *Colchester*, from *Colonia*: *Caerlud*, from *Londinium*: *Lincoln*, from *Lindum colonia*: *Dorm*, from *Durnomagus*: and many like. so it is just to allow, that *Carsdike* has its name from *CARAVSIVS*, in *Edward III*'s time it was called *Caresdike*. *Camden*, p. 475.

In the antient catalogue of *Roman British* cities, recited in *Nennius*, *Cambridge* is called in the provincial dialect, *Caer-Granth*. the memorial of its being a walled city, is preserved in the two adjacent towns; one above the river *Grantechester*, and that below, *Chesterton*. just so *Durobrivis* on the *Nen*, by *Peterborough*, stands in *Chesterton* parish, a mile off.

The track of the *Roman* city *GRANTA*, of the wall and ditch that environed it, is still to be seen, wholly on the north-side of the river.

When the *Romans* founded a city, they always built a Temple. *CARAVSIVS* dedicated his to the genius of *Rome*.

Out of the ruins of this city, *William*, the *Norman* Duke built the castle. a very strait *Roman* road comes to it from *Durosponte*, *Godmanchester*. it passes as strait, through the present *Cambridge*, by *Christ-College* and *Emanuel-College*; over *Gogmagog* hills, by *Vandalbury* camp: so to *Camulodunum*, *Colchester*.

A. D. 292, *sept.* 7.

We observe in *Antoninus's Itinerary* V. and in *Richard of Cirencester's* IV. from *Camboritum* they passed to *Durofiponte*, without any intermediate station: whence we infer, *Granta* was not then built.

In *September* is the time, when the corn here is all reaped, threshed, and put into the corn-boats. and this was the occasion and original of the famous *Stourbech* Fair here annually held; the most frequented of any in *England*. 'tis in the very arable, overagainst *Chesterton*; and till the alteration of the style, began on the 7th of this month, lasting for a fortnight.

This was the day of celebrating the *Quinquennalia* of *CARAVSIVS*. and now he dedicated his Temple built at *GRANTA*. such was the usage at those times. now was struck a profusion of coins, to commemorate the auspicious solemnity.

In all these great works about *Cambridge*, our emperor used the hands of the *Vandals* and *Burgundians*, who were stationed hereabouts. they were of his acquaintance; sent over hither by *Probus* the emperor, when *CARAVSIVS*, then a young man of 24 years, served under him.

IV. 7. is an elegant coin regarding the day and celebration of the Fair: the nymph *GRANTA* pouring out her horn of plenty.

ABUNDANTIA AVG.

Of

A. D. 292, *sep.* 7.

Of the *Quinquennialian* medals, many are come to our hands, in all metals.

XVI. 1. the most noble gold medallion of Signior *Muselli* of *Verona*. in obverse the emperor's bust radiate. *Imp. Caes. Carausius, P. F. aug.* reverse

VOTIS DECENNALIBVS.

within a wreath of laurel.

III. 9. a silver coin of Sir *Hans Sloan's*, the emperor's head laureate, and in the consular robe. reverse within a garland

MVLTIS XX IMP.

around it

VOTO PVBLICO.

exergue R S R. struck at *Rutupium*, this *sept.* 7. by the emperor's officer, who distributes his donatives to the officers and soldiers, by land and sea. *may he reign many scores of years.* *Spanheim* gives us a coin of *Postumus*

QVINQVENNALES POSTVMI AVG.

II. 10. one thing which rendered the solemnization of his *Quinquennalia* more illustrious, was the dedication of the Temple which he had built here to the genius of *Rome*. this is commemorated on that coin, silver. the Duke of *Devonshire's*, wherein the temple hexastyle is represented.

A. D. 292, *sept.* 7.

represented. Lord *Pembroke* has it likewise, and Sir *Andrew Fountain*, with this grand inscription.

ROME AETERN^{ae}.

the emperor's head laureate. in exergue R S R. struck at the emperor's Mint at *Rutupium*, by the chief officer of the Treasury.

Servius writes, " nothing caus'd greater festivity and solemnity, than the dedication of temples," this festivity lasted a week.

At the same time was struck that coin of Dr. *Ducarel's*,

XVII. 4. PIETAS AVG.

his *prænomen*, M. *Marcus* in the obverse.

Another of the same, *Thomas Martin*, esq; possessor of an inestimable treasure of papers, relating to our antiquities.

IX. 3. PIAETAS AVG.

SP. in *area*. ML. in exergue.

XII. 7. Mr. *Foote's*, the genius sacrificing on an altar.

PIETAS AVG.

Memorials of the antiquity of this celebrated Fair, and of the religious observances there perform'd in
Roman

A. D. 292, *sept.* 7.

Roman times, are kept up in several particulars; as of the Arch-flamen of G R A N T A, in the Vice-chancellor of the University proclaiming it, with much solemnity: of divine service and sermon celebrated in a pulpit set up for that purpose, on the two *Sundays*, in the chief part of the Fair, called the *Doddery*.

In the old style, the Farmers were oblig'd to clear off the corn, from the field where the Fair is kept, by *aug.* 24, which is a festival day in the *Roman* kalendar, *Cæna Pontificum*. when the Arch-flamen, and his attendants met to the festivity.

The word *Doddery*, which puzzles the etymologists, is pure *Brittish*, preserv'd here from the *Romans* leaving us, through the provincial language. *Dodrefn*, household-stuff, furniture, there sold. the word *row*, in *garlic row*, one name of a principal street, from the *welsh*, *rhodio*, to walk. Hence the *rows* of the city of *Chester*, and others.

Other remnants of *Brittish* words in this neighbourhood; *Qui*, a town hard by, the same as *Kew*, near us. from *gwie* a nook, or angle. the first stands in a corner between two brooks. the latter, formerly wrote *Cio*, is in an angle of the *Thames*. and hence our proverbial speech, *kew in the corner*. *hawkston*, from *awk*, water; a village near. *Stour*, water.

The hundred we are now conversant in, is called *Flemdish*, *Flendish*, from the *Brittish*, *Lleng*, *Legio*. *Flenditch* is *Legionis castrum*, meaning *Wandlebury* camp,

A. D. 292, *sept.* 7.

camp, the *æstiva* of the soldiers at GRANTA. from it, the older *Brittish* Foss got the name of *Flamsdike*.

So the hundred of *Lemua* in *Bucks*, named from a camp at *Steeple Clayton*, where, in *Saxon* times, was the *Conventus*, or *hundred-mote*. so *Flamborough head*, from the legion planted there, to guard the coasts in later *Roman* times. and many more instances.

At *Chesterton*, overagainst the Fair, is a pretty *Roman* camp for the soldiers ready to march with the corn-boats.

The inauguration-day of CARAVSIVS was the occasion of this famous *Stourbech* Fair then held; and which brought the corn from all *Cambridgeshire* to the corn-boats lying in the river at *Chesterton*; and a fortnight's time was allow'd for that work, which is the continuance of the Fair. then the fleet set forwards northward, in the *Carisdike*.

This was not only the origin of *Stourbech* Fair, but we may trace the progress of the corn-boats the whole length of the *Fossa* by the same observation of Fairs.

Huntingdon and *St. Ives* on the *Ouse*, have Fairs at the same time as *Stourbech*. the provision there to be gather'd met 'em at *Earith*, and thence proceeded to *Peterborough*, where a Fair is held on the 21st, a fortnight after *Stourbech*.

From hence, a week is allow'd for the passage of the fleet by *Market Deeping* and *Sleaford*, at the end of the

A. D. 292, *sept.* 14, *oct.* 9, 18, 23.

the month, when Fairs are kept at both those places.

On *october* 9, Fairs are celebrated at *Blyth, Nottinghamshire*, on one side of the *Trent*; and at *Ganesborough, Lincolnshire*, on the other.

On the 18th at *York*. on the 23d at *Ifurium*, now *Boroughbridge*. so that we find, in five or six weeks time, the corn was carried by this easy passage, on water, the whole length of this navigation, 250 miles.

On *sept.* 14, old style, is the chief day at *Stourbech* Fair, particularly for the show of horses, with an extraordinary concourse of people. look into the *Roman* kalendar, we find on that day noted, *Equorum probatio*. 16. are the *Circenses magni*, of highest regard. the next day is the *ludi Romani magni, antiqui per 5 dies*. particularly dedicated to *Consus*, or *Neptune*, and celebrated with more extraordinary festivity, on account of his victory over *Maximian*, about that time of the year.

Hence we may with assurance conclude, the solemnity of these days was here performed by our emperor, and so have continued in some sort ever since; and which contributed to the splendor and establishment of the Fair; to the celebrity of his *Quinquennalia*, and annually, that of his inauguration.

Here is the origin of Fairs, *Feria, Festa, Læta*, all meaning the same thing. whereon were sacrifices, as well as feastings, sports, games, all in a religious view.

E e

Stour-

A. D. 292, *sept.* 14, 24.

Stourbech has its name from the little brook running into the river *Grant*, a little below the Fair. *Stour*, or *Sdour*, is *water*, in the *Brittish*. *bech*, or *beck*, means a little *brook* or *rivulet*. on the other side the river, is *Waterbech* and *Landbech*, which take their names from the *Carsdike*.

VI. 7. incomplete in *Genebrier*. XIX. 1. perfect, a coin of *mine*, given me by Mr. *Collins*. Mr. *Foote* has the same, and the reverend Mr. *Thoresby*.

LEG. II. AVG.

a *capricorn*. struck at *London*. this legion was fix'd at *Isca Legionum*, under *Julius Frontinus*. CARAVSIVS being their countryman, they readily came into his interest. I have much to say on this cognifance, which *Augustus* took, from a notion then prevailing, of his being the great and universal prince, expected about that time by all the world, whom the *Jews* call *Messiah*; and who was to be born when the sun enters *Capricorn*. we are not to expect satisfaction about it, from the *Roman* writers. but *Augustus's* coins of *Capricorn*, *temo* and globe, may well enough be called the cognifance of *Messiah*: the station of this legion was at *Rutupium*, in later times.

These coins of CARAVSIVS are struck on *sept.* 24, the birth-day of *Augustus*, their founder; and it
was

A. D. 292, *sept.* 24, *oct.* 15.

was the publick day of rejoicing, kept by the legion to the memory of their founder.

I. 8. a silver coin of my late Lord *Winchelsea*. the ox, emblem of constancy in labor, and patience; well suited to the military, especially of the *Romans*. struck *sept.* 24, the birth-day of *Augustus* their founder.

LEG. VIII. AVG.

this was a legion in *Gaul*, in *Gallienus's* time, which our emperor brought over with him. the emperor's head laureate.

XXIII. 9. a silver one in *Banduri*. the emperor's head radiate.

LEG. VIII. AVG.

the ox gradient to the left. I believe *Banduri* errs, in making this VII.

On *october* 15, this year, the anniversary of his arrival in *Brittain*, CARAVSIVS caused to be struck that coin of Mr. *Walton's*.

XXII. 7. a galley.

FELICITAS AVG.

to commemorate that happy event.

A. D. 292, *decem.* 25.

XXII. 9. on *december* 25, this year, was struck that coin of Mr. *Webb's*, in honor of our young emperor,

ORIENS AVG.

Apollo, in a running attitude, with the *flagrum* in his hand, meaning the courses ran this day. C. in exergue. *Cataractonium*. this coin is in Mr. *Gale's* cabinet, *Cambridge*.

XI. 10. on the same day was struck this coin of Mr. *Ames's*,

ORIENS AVG.

thus ended the year with the horse-racings of *Sol*, *Invictus*, *Mithras*, wherein *Sylvius* had presided with applause. thus solicitous and exact were the *Romans*; annexing religion to every public act, whether of peace or war. Providence prosper'd them accordingly. and that is policy, as well as religion; impresses it on all minds: whence virtue becomes even fashionable. and 'tis the true interest of Government to render it so.

At this latter end of the year our emperor had notice, that *Diocletian* and *Maximian* purposed to create Cæsars: and he had penetration enough to think, it was done with no kind purpose toward him.

At

A. D. 292, *decem. 25.*

At the end of the year, as a fortunate omen to the succeeding, was struck

XXVIII. 7. a coin of the Duke of *Devonshire's.*

TEMPORUM FELICITAS.

a female genius holds a staff in her right, the horn of plenty in her left. C. in exergue, *Cataractonium.*

CHAPTER



CHAPTER V.

THE MEDALLIC HISTORY OF
CARAVSIVS.

*Jupiter arce sua totum cum spectet in Orbem
nil nisi Romanum, quod tueatur, habet.
Salve læta dies, meliorque revertere semper,
a populo rerum, digna, potente, coli.*

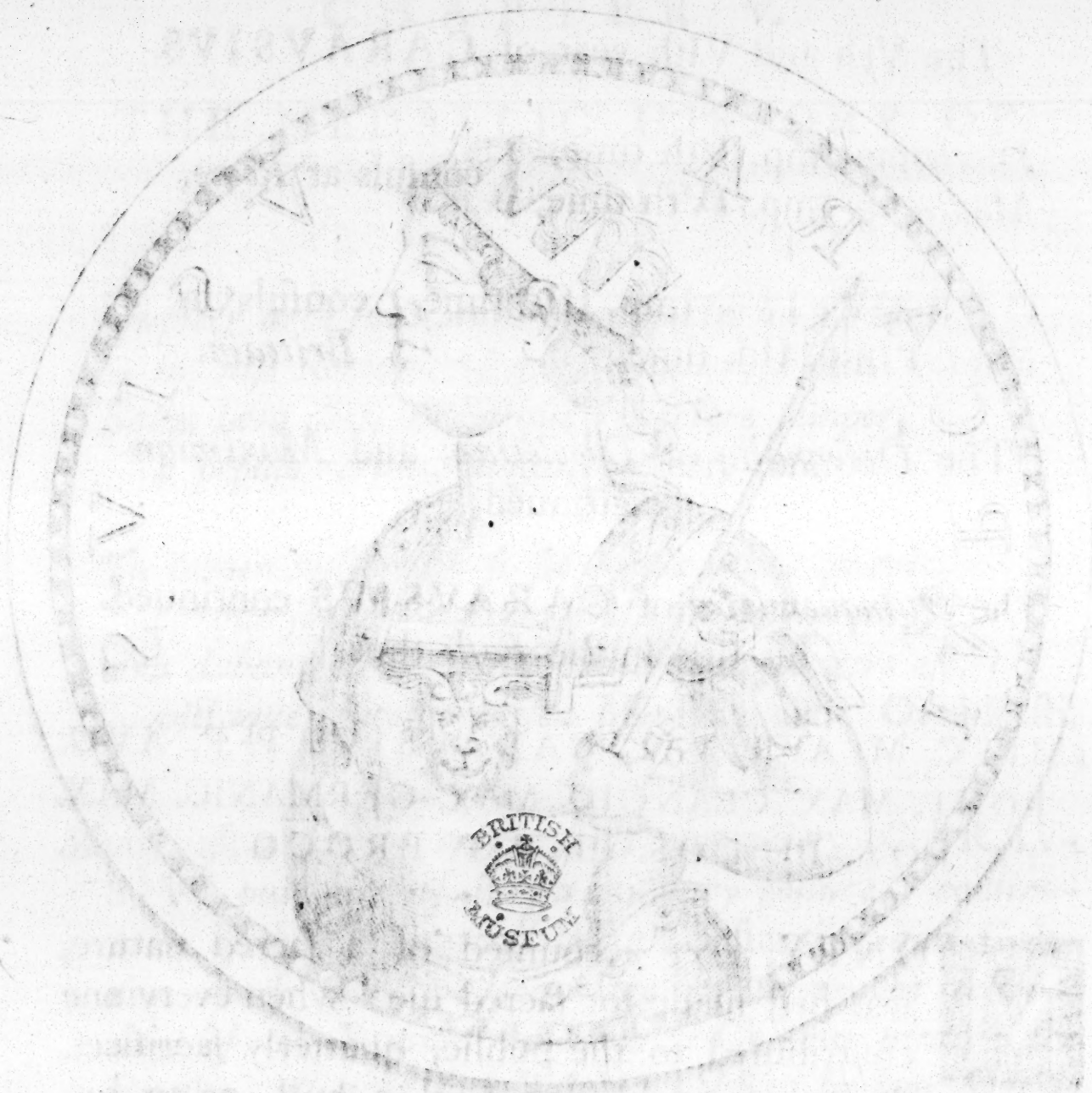
*Tu tamen auspiciū si sit Stipis utile, quæris,
curque juvant nostras æra vetusta manus?
æra dabant olim, melius nunc omen in auro est.
victaque concedit prisca Moneta novæ. Ovid Fasti.*

Money of a sacred origin and character. CARAVSIVS puts himself into a military posture. continuation of his Quinquennalia. Constantius and Galerius made Cæsars. coins are struck on the festival days of the Roman kalendar. Chlorus attacks the Franks, allies of CARAVSIVS. he lays siege to Boloign. the Saxons and maritime Germans excited to invade Brittain. vanquished. Chlorus repuls'd at Boloign. CARAVSIVS rides triumphant on the ocean, and in the Mediterranean. celebrates the Capitoline



Ex nummo ampliato apud Dñum Morant.

Stukeley del.



pitoline Agon at York. Allectus murders him there.
A. D. 293, 294, 295.

A. D. 293. *jan. 1.*

The Vth and VIth year of CARAVSIVS.

Diocletian Imp. Vth time, } consuls at *Rome*.
Maximian Imp. IVth time, }

CARAVSIVS Imp. IIIrd time, } consuls in
Sylvius Imp. IId. time, } *Brittain*.

The *Decennalia* of *Diocletian*, and *Maximian*
continued.

The *Quinquennalia* of CARAVSIVS continued.
his title in the *Fasti* thus.

IMP. C. M. AVR. VAL. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG.
PONT. MAX. CEANGIC. MAX. GERMANIC. MAX.
TR. POT. III. COS. III. P. P. PROCOS.

MONEY, ever accounted of a sacred nature,
was first made for sacred use: when every one
contributed to the public, quarterly sacrifices.
they that could not send a bull, or an ox,
sent a ram, a sheep, a goat, a lamb or kid, a pair of
pigeons, wild or domestic, or a piece of money; for
the purpose of religion. hence *pecunia* is deriv'd from
pecus.

A. D. 293, Jan. 1.

pecus. from the figure of an ox or sheep impressed upon it; as both *Pliny* and *Plutarch* expressly tell us. indeed it was first stamp'd with the figure of the animal destin'd for sacrifice.

Theseus, as all antient heroes, was a very religious man, and in that respect also affected to imitate *Hercules*. he instituted the great religious festival at *Athens*, at midsummer-time, called *Panathenea*, where every one were to contribute a piece of money, toward the sacrifices: which money he stamp'd for that purpose with the figure of an ox, as *Plutarch* informs us. and thence an ox became the common name of a piece of money. this grand meeting, or panegyre, was but a patriarchal custom revived in *Greece*: the same as celebrated here by our Druids.

The first syllable of the *Latin* word *Numus*, money, being long, indicates, that it comes from *Numen*, as belonging to the deity.

These were patriarchal sacrifices. in time they introduced other animals; as deer, swine, horses, and even human; from corrupt notions of the *Messiah*.

I mention'd some coins of the antients, with animals and parts of animals; with the sacrificing-knife accompanying. p. 42, or the instruments used on that occasion, or vases, temples, and the like, p. 43, 44, 45, of my II^d chapter.

Afterward, when idolatry prevailed, the impress of their money on both sides, was of deities, sacred things, vases,

A. D. 293, jan. 1.

vases, instruments of sacrifice, altars, and symbols of like import, of which innumerable instances. the first money of the *Romans* was sign'd with *Janus's* head; the god of Time, past and future; in a word, Providence: which the *Egyptians* represented more concisely, by an eye; in their sacred writing. the ship on the reverse of the *Roman* coin, likewise meant Providence, in another symbol; and as the *Egyptians* likewise did.

Not that the first inhabitants of *Italy* learnt from the *Egyptians*, but from those that were older than the *Egyptians*; and from whom the *Egyptians* themselves learnt. this is the true cause of the mistake in *Grecian*, and other writers, running up the *Egyptian* antiquities too high. thus we find in the most antient *Phœnician* author *Sanchoiathon*, the true origin of this *Roman* figure of *Janus*.

“ *Cronus* (HAM) was pictur'd with four eyes: two
“ before, two behind; two waking, two winking, as
“ in sleep. upon his head, two wings; one extended,
“ as in flight; one let down, as at rest.” the one, either of the eyes, or of the wings, means the power of Providence, in the act of creation; the other, what we properly call providence, continuing the order of creation.

Of the eyes, we read the like, in *Balaam's* expression, who was a Druid. *Numb. xxiv. 4. he hath said, who heard the words of GOD: who saw the vision of*
F f *the*

A. D. 293, jan. 1.

the Almighty; falling into a trance, but having his eyes open.

Of the wings, one of the forms of the Druid temples was what I call the *alate*. one of which I revisited this year with great pleasure, no farther off than *Navestock* common, *Epping* forest, by *Weald*: one of the greatest, and most antient curiosities in *Brittain*, made by the first *Phœnician* inhabitants. 'tis in form of a circle and wings; composed by mounds of earth, rampart and ditch: o'ergrown with foxgloves, the sacred plant of the midsummer sacrifice. near it, many brass Druid Celts were found, some time ago; now in Mr. *Lethullier's* collection. I mentioned some of the most antient builders of this sort of temples, p. 33. CHAP. II. PHVT, the second *Apollo*. observe we in our temple, one wing is extended; the other at rest.

Lastly, as to the ship, on the reverse of the *Roman* old money, *Capita aut navim*; the old *Greek* and *Roman* writers were ignorant of the true meaning. 'tis the emblem of Providence; of the smooth, regular, unseen conduct thereof, in the order of the universe; the *magni machina mundi*. and this too is according to the *Egyptian* notions. as in the famous *Isiac* table, which I have largely commented upon: it represents the mystic Temple of the *Egyptians*. over the gate of the front, or entrance, where was the dog's-head and ring, the knocker, is a boat pictur'd; this is the door

A. D. 293, *jan. 1.*

door of the terrestrial world. the same boat over an inward gate of that part of the Temple, which was the celestial world. thus the priests of the Temple of *Jupiter Ammon* (H A M) carried their deity in a boat, in the grand procession before *Alexander the great*, as *Curcius* writes. this is the meaning of the ship on the reverse of the first *Roman* money, with the head of *Janus* in obverse..

The striking of the *Roman* money was ever one prerogative of the *Flamens*, on account of the offices of religion. all the common-wealth money, the consular coins, have the bust of *Rome*, of *Venus*, or some other deity. and after it received the bust of an emperor on the obverse; the reverse was ever reserved for a deity, for instruments of sacrifice, sacred vessels, sacred symbols, &c. so after Christianity sunk from its original purity, the coins were stamp'd with heads of Christ, the virgin, of saints, angels, bishops, and the like. our *Saxon* coins exhibit many such. in *France*, often saints and relicks are on the coins of particular districts; the hand of the Protomartyr on the coin of *Besançon*, and of the people of *Metz*: of St. *Martin* at *Tours*, St. *Nazarius* in the country of *Autun*, and the like. still keeping up to its original intention, the sacred character.

Thus much in short, will open our minds, in regard to the present discourse, which depends intirely on money.

A. D. 293, jan. 1.

We can't sufficiently commend the sagacity of the learned *Pagy*, who has struck out so great a light in the *Roman Fasti*, from observation of the returns of the imperial *Quinquennalia*. 'tis now for that purpose, both the emperors on the continent assume the consulate of this year. our emperor, and his son, do the like in *Brittain*; for the solemnities of all coincided. but notwithstanding the joy that usually attended this festival time, the smiling days of peace, which our emperor had enjoy'd for above three years, now begin to be clouded, with the frowns of his brother-emperors, envious of his rising glory; and fearing his ambition would tempt him to greater heights.

On celebration of the religious rites of new-year's day, to *Janus*, were stamped the following coins.

VI. 9. the emperor, and his son *Sylvius*, jugate; a consular coin of this year, in *Genebrier*. he is in the embroider'd consular robe. struck by the *Brittish* Senate, this day. S C. in *area*.

VIRTUS AV G.

a compliment to either father or son; in the character of *Mars Gradivus* poizing the spear in his right, a trophy o'er his left shoulder. this is done in honor to their late *Ceangic* victory. 'tis a triumph, as we read in *Plutarch's* life of *Romulus*. thus he triumphed on the conquest of *Acron*, carrying the trophy on his shoulder:

A. D. 293, *jan. 1.*

shoulder: and has likewise a regard to the troubles they foresaw coming from the malignity of *Maximian*.

III. 3. the same coin. CARAVSIVS his busto only, radiate. *mine*; and the reverend Mr. *Thoresby*, who has a good number of the coins of our emperor; all found at *Aldborough, Isurium*, where the *Carsdike* navigation ends.

VIRTUS AVG.

Mars gradivus.

XXVIII. 2. a brass consular coin of the Duke of *Devonshire's*, the emperor and his son bijugate, looking to the left, a blunder of the *monetarius*.

PAX AVG.

F. in *area, Flamen*. struck by the high-priest's authority, delegated from the emperor as *Pontifex maximus*.

III. 1. a silver coin in *Genebrier*. the emperor's busto looking to the right, laureate, in the consular robe, holding in his right the consular scepter. reverse

FELICITAS AVG.

a galley. to show that the emperor's safety and felicity rested in his navy. in exergue RSR. very properly struck

A. D. 293, jan. 1.

struck at *Rutupium*, where the main of his navy lay: and where most of his silver medals were struck. *Rutupii Signator Rogationum*. the high officer that struck the money for the emperor's donatives.

XVI. 2. a silver coin of Lord *Sandwich*, consular. the emperor's bust laureate. he has on the embroider'd consular garment; holds in his right hand, the ivory, consular scepter, with an eagle on a globe. reverse

CONCORDIA MILITUM.

exergue R S R. the type presents a genius holding a military standard in each hand. the medal was struck jan. 1, this year, on our emperor's entering on his III^d year's consulate: when he perceiv'd the hostile temper of *Diocletian* and *Maximian*; and was preparing against them, by thus addressing the soldiery. struck at *Rutupium* for military donatives, this jan. 1.

XX. 8. a silver coin of Mr. *Webb's*. the emperor's bust laureate, exhibits the same legend; the device quite different: two hands joined.

CONCORDIA MILITVM.

R S R. in exergue.

And now was struck the golden medal of the *Brandenburg* cabinet, which has the legend

A. D. 293, jan. 1, 16.

XII. 1. CONCORDIA MILITVM.

the emperor's bust laureate. two figures in reverse, the emperor standing in the consular habit, joins hand with the female figure of *Concordia*.

XXI. 9. a coin of *mine*, brass. struck in conformity to the leading of the consular coins.

CONCORDIA MILITVM.

I. 5. is a brass one of Mr. *Footé's*, and of Dr. *Davis's*. radiate bust. reverse, two figures; the emperor standing in consular habit, joins hand with *Concordia*.

CONCORDIA MILITVM.

in exergue R S R. struck at *Richborough*, two hands joined.

These coins were properly struck on the festival of *Concordia*, this year, being jan 16, and in conformity to the consular ones of the new-year's day.

XXII. 2. is an excellent coin of the late *Maurice Johnson's* of *Spalding*, with two figures in reverse.

The emperor, as the preceding, in consular robes, joins hands with *Concordia*.

CONCORDIA MILITVM NN.

Concordia Militum nostrorum. it cannot mean the soldiers

A. D. 293, jan. 18.

diers of the three emperors, for before a quarrel, it would be absurd: after, it would be impracticable. therefore it most evidently specifies our emperor and his son joint consuls, vigilant against the machinations of his brother-emperors on the continent, who, he well knew, were maliciously set against him.

Q in the bottom of the *area*, between the two figures, signifies the *Quæstor*, an officer of the *Flamens*.

On jan. 18, the coins following were struck to the honor of the emperor's favorite Legion, the *Legio quarta Flavia*.

I. 10: a silver coin of Lord *Pembroke's*, and Duke of *Devonshire's*. a lion gradient to the right. exergue MSR. *Menapiæ Signator Rogarum*.

LEG. III. FLAVIA.

the emperor's bust laureate.

XXIII. 7. a silver coin of the Duke of *Devonshire's*. the lion gradient to the left, having a thunderbolt in his mouth.

LEG. III. FLAVIA.

in exergue MSR. the emperor's officer of coinage at *Menapia*, St. *David's*. the busto radiate.

XXIV.

A. D. 293, jan. 18.

XXIV. 10, a coin of Mr. John Hocker's, of Reading, brass. the lion gradient to the left.

LEG. III. FLAVIA.
in exergue MC. *Menapia cusa*.

This legion was form'd by *Vespasian*. the coins were struck jan. 18, being the birth-day of their founder. it was station'd at St. David's, and concern'd in the *Ceangic* victory, last year.

XXX. 3. the cognisance here is two lions fronting each other. over them a busto galeate. the two lions mean, that the legion was *gemina*. the head is our empress *Oriuna*, as patroness thereof, under the character of the genius of *Britannia*. in honor to her, and to this legion, our emperor bears this lion in his shield in that coin XIV. 8, struck the ensuing year. this was a legion of *Victorinus's* in *Gaul*, A. D. 267, which now *CARAVSIVS* had brought over with him.

LEG. III. FLAVIA P. F.

legio quarta Flavia pia fidelis. these were struck jan. 18, this year.

Lord *Pembroke* has this coin of *Victorinus* in gold, p. 22, a galeate head over it, which seems to be that of the genius of *Africa*: where the legion was rais'd. another; *Banduri*, I. p. 318.

G g

Return

A. D. 293, *jan.* 30.

Return we now to the coins of PAX, done on the 30th of *january*, the day particularly sacred to Peace: according to my XIth Canon of the coins of our emperor. those of PAX having a spear transverse, were struck this year, regarding his *Quinquennalia*, now celebrated; and to it coincided the *Decennalia* of the other two emperors.

On *jan.* 30, this year, was struck a coin of Mr. Foote's, Dr. Sharp's, and of mine; the spear transverse, importing a state of tranquillity, suiting this *Quinquennalian* year of festivity.

III. 6. PAX AVGGG.

S P. in *area*, a sacred coin. MLXXI. in exergue, the Collegiate Mint at *London*. This coin is in Mr. Gale's cabinet, *Cambridge*; Dr. Durban's of *Richmond*; the reverend Mr. Walker's of *Whitchurch*; a juvenile face.

The *Romans* sent a spear as a declaration of war. hence the spear in this attitude tokens an assurance of peace.

VIII. 9. Mr. Foote's, and mine. a coin of *Diocletian*. spear transverse. a sacred coin struck at the imperial Mint at *London*. S P. -- MLXXI.

PAX AVGGG.

VII. 7. Mr. Sadler's. spear transverse. I M. in exergue, *Isurii monetarium*. the Mint at *Aldborough*, *Yorkshire*,

A. D. 293. *jan* 30.

Yorkshire, whither the corn-boats came up from *Cam-*
bridge.

PAX AVG.

VII. 8. Mr. *Sadler's*, and Mr. Serjeant *Eye's*

PAX AVG.

spear transverse. SP.--MLXXI. in Mr. *Gale's* cabi-
net, *Cambridge*; and *E. Audley*, esq. of *Huntington*:
beardless.

XVI. 9. a coin of *Mr. Muffel's*, and of *mine*: spear
transverse.

PAX AVG.

SP. in *area*. C. exergue. *Cataraetonium*.

XXI. 4. a coin of *mine*, spear transverse.

PAX AVG.

In *area* V: meaning *Vicarius*, the same as *Præfectus*,
Master of the mint, under the *Flamen*: struck *jan*. 30,
this year.

XXI. 7. a coin of *mine*, the spear transverse.

PAX AVG.

SC. in *area*. struck by order of the *Brittish* Senate,
jan. 30, this year.

A. D. 293, jan. 30.

XXV. 7. a coin of Maurice Johnson's. spear transverse. struck jan. 30, this year.

PAX AVG.

in area O. *Officialis*, Remembrancer of the Mint; who takes care of the dyes, the implements and utensils; under the authority of the high-priest.

XXV. 8. a coin of Mr. Edward Jacobs of Faversham, member of the *Antiquarian Society*, who is curious in preserving these, and the like valuable remains of antiquity. the spear transverse.

PAX AVG.

M L. in area. struck at London, this jan. 30.

XXV. 10. Mr. Duane's. spear transverse.

PAX AVG.

S C. in area, *Senatus consulto*. C. in exergue. struck at the Thornburgh Mint at *Cataractonium*, this jan. 30.

XXVI. 8. James Jurin, esq; spear transverse. S P. — C. *sacra pecunia*. struck at *Cataractonium* jan. 30.

PAX AVG.

XVI.

A. D. 293, *jan.* 30.

XVI. 8. Mr. *Mussel.* spear transverse.

P A X A V G.

F O. in *area*. *Flaminis Officinator*: the Official of the high-priest. struck *jan.* 30, this year. this coin is in Mr. *Gale's* cabinet.

Mr. *Walker*, with the transverse spear

P A X A V G.

B E. in *area*, MLXXI. in exergue. another B E. in *area*, without exergue. these coins of P A X, with the spear held transverse, were struck this year.

Great are the numbers of these coins of P A X, nor less the variety; as we have largely seen already. I shall recount some few particulars more.

The genius of peace in the reverse, is commonly represented standing: but in that coin of Dr. *Mead's*, VII. 1, it is manifestly running. struck *january* 30, A. D. 292.

V. 9. a coin of *George Scot*, esq; of *Wulstan-hall*, *Chigwell*, in *Essex*, which he gave to me: has the type of *moneta*, with a pair of scales, and *Cornucopia*.

P A X A V G.

'tis certainly with great propriety. it was struck *jan.* 30, A. D. 294.

Another

A. D. 293, *jan.* 30, *feb.* 11.

Another XXVIII. 8. of the Duke of *Devonshire's*, and of *mine*, given by my friend Mr. *Francis Drake*, of *York*, with the type of Peace. the legend

SALVS AVG.

'tis already mention'd.

Another of *mine*, V. 10. with exact propriety.

PAX AVG.

having the type of *hilaritas*, the *corolla*, and anchor. the coin belongs to *jan.* 30, A. D. 290.

Mr. *Foot's* coin above, VIII. 3. the type holds a *Cornucopia* in her left arm, instead of the usual spear.

PAX AVG.

but we must allow this to be done with equal elegance and propriety, as the former. the coin belongs to A. D. 292.

I here recite 'em as beautiful variations from the common rule: beside a coin struck on one of *Gallienus*: a PAX, XV. 10. A. D. 294, on *jan.* 30. another on one of *Diocletian's*, XXI. 10, struck A. D. 291, *jan.* 30. which are uncommon; for it was absolute treason among the *Romans*.

On *feb.* 11, the *ludi Genealici*, was coined Mr. *Maurice Johnson's*,

XXII. 6.

LAETITIA AVG.

of

A. D. 293, feb. 11, march 1.

by authority, of the *Brittish* Senate. the female genius holds downward, in her right, a *corolla*, leans her left on a *bacillum*. SC in *area*.

Also one of *mine*, a sacred coin; the type as the preceding,

XXI. 2. LAETITIA AVG.

SP in *area*.

XXVII. 9. LETITIA AVG.

the reverse is the plain type of Peace:

On this 1st of *march* recommences the celebration of the high festivity of CARAVSIVS's *Quinquennialia*, which lasts a week. at the same time, the emperors on the continent held their *Decennalia*. now was struck

III. 10. silver. *Genebrier*. the bust laureate. reverse

VOTVM PVBLICVM.

on a flaming altar,

MVLTI^S XX IMP.

may he reign many scores of years! exergue RSR: struck at *Rutupium*, by the high-treasurer of the emperor's exchequer.

XXIII.

A. D. 293, *march 1.*

XXIII. 2. silver, Duke of *Devonshire's*. bust laureate. reverse

VOTO PVBLICO.

on a flaming altar,

MVLTIS XX IMP.

exergue R S R. struck *march 1*, this year.

XXVIII. 6. brass, Duke of *Devonshire's*. head laureate.

VOTVM PVBLIC^{um}.

on a flaming altar,

MVLTIS XX IMP.

exergue R S R. struck *march 1*, this year.

XX. 5. silver, Duke of *Devonshire's*, bust radiate.

VOTVM PVBLICV^m.

on a flaming altar,

MVLTIS XX IMP.

exergue R S R. *Rutupium*, struck *march 1*.

This day is ever a great festival to *Mars*. and consequently no little devotion is paid to him. and with good reason we ascribe this following coin to the day.

IV. 4. the reverend Mr. *Walton's*, and one of *mine*.

MARTI PACIFERO,

the

A. D. 293, *march 1, 17.* A

the deity in armour, helmeted, and with shield on his left arm; holds forth the sprig of olive in his right. it regards more transactions than one, or two, in our emperor's reign.

On *march 17*, the anniversary of the *Liberalia* festival, when *Sylvius*, now emperor and consul with his father, had taken the *toga virilis*, was struck that coin of Mr. *Footé's*, and Mr. *Ames's*,

XXI. 6. the emperor's *prænomen*, M. *Marcus* in the legend of the obverse. 'tis done to the honor of the empress, the happy mother of the imperial family; by the Senate's authority. the figure represents her, holding forth a globe in her right, with a transverse spear in her left. S C. in *area*.

PROVID. AVG.

The learned *Lindebroge*, upon *Censorinus*, shows, from the works of the antients, how carefully they celebrated the returns of birth-days, of cities, colonies, patrons, their own, their adoptions, and the like.

When we are once acquainted with their methods, we can observe how they chose religious days for their more public acts; as *Diocletian's* election on *sept. 17*, the *Consualia*, at *Chalcedon*. 27, he enter'd *Nicomedia* in the imperial purple: a day sacred to *Venus genatrix*, and to *Fortuna redux*. so *october 28* was a day

H h

much

A. D. 293. *march 17, april 1.*

much revered from *Augustus's* time. and thereupon *M. Aurelius* took his son *Commodus*, as partner in the empire. 'tis the *mysteria Isiaca*: and *Hadrian's Natalitii ludi*. so of many more.

Dr. Sharp has this coin following,

PROVIDENTIA AVG.

the genius leans on a *bacillum* in her right, a *cornucopia* in her left arm.

CARAVSIVS struck the usual coins of this day, which was the festival of Fortune, meaning Providence, *april 1.*

IX. 4. a coin of the Duke of *Devonshire's*, and of mine, the gift of Mr. *Harris* of *Landaff*. Fortune standing, a presage of action, the *temo* on a globe; indicating her power over empires.

FORTVNA AVG.

XVI. 7. a coin of Mr. *Mussel's*, found at *Cirencester*. Fortune standing, a *bacillum* or truncheon in her right, leaning on the ground; a *cornucopia*, as usual, in her left arm.

FORTVNA AVG.

C in exergue: struck at *Cataraetonium*.

Coins were struck likewise to *Apollo* and *Diana* on this day. as particularly

IX.

A. D. 293, *April* i.

IX. 6. a coin of the late Dr. *Stack's*, of Mr. *Mus-*
sel's, and of Mr. *Foot's*.

APOLLINI CONServatori.

the griffin, a figure sacred to *Apollo*. in exergue R S.
Rutupii Signata.

XXVII. 8. a Deer, the animal sacred to *Diana*.

DIANAE CONServatori.

xx. in exergue, imperfect notation.

Now the legionary coins were struck of the *Legio II.*
Parthica, which were under our emperor.

XIII. 10. a coin in the *Cotton* library. a centaur
looking to the left, in his left hand he holds a gar-
land, in his right a club.

LEG. II. PARTHICA VII. P.

legio secunda Parthica septimum pia. happy would it
be for our soldiery to deserve the epithet: but that re-
formation must be deriv'd from the officers.

Zosimus in *Aurelian* mentions clubs being the arms
of the *Palestini*; he means the *Arabians*, of whom
this legion was originally compos'd; and the centaur is
their symbol, as being the most antient horsemen.

Gallienus has coins frequent with this picture, and
Apollini Cons. Aug.

A. D. 293, *april 21, may 12.*

XIII. 2. is a beautiful variety of a coin struck this same 1st of *april*, to the honor of *Apollo*, the guardian deity of this legion. 'tis a coin of Mr. *Jacob's*.

Mr. *Mussel* has it likewise, and it occurs in *Batteley's Antiqu. Rutup.* I imagine it was station'd in *Kent* at *Reculver*.

LEG. II. PARTHica.

the centaur holds a globe in his right hand, a club in his left. in exergue M. L.

Highly was this day, *april 21*, regarded, the *Palia*, or birth-day of the imperial city. when these coins were struck.

XI. 9. captain *Bootle's*, and of *mine*, brass; the wolf suckling the two boys, *Romulus* and *Remus*.

RENOVATA ROMA.

C. in exergue. struck at *Cataraetonium*. the imperial title now,

IMP. C. M. AVR. VAL. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG.
PONT. MAX. CEANGIC. MAX. TR. POT. III.
COS. III.

On *may 12*, were celebrated the *ludi Martialici*, on which occasion our emperor very seasonably exhibits himself

A. D. 293, *may* 12.

himself in compleat armor, as prepar'd for action. now were struck these following coins.

XV. 3. a coin of *mine*, of Mr. *Meadows* of *Cornhill*, Mr. *Mussel's*, Mr. *Foote's*, Capt. *Boote's*, and Miss *Blakeley* of *Ampthill*.

VIRTUS AVG.

the emperor in armor, as *Mars*, standing, looking to the left, a spear in right, leaning his left hand on a shield; struck *may* 12.

XV. 4. a coin of *mine*, and of Dr. *Parker's*. the same figure, looking to the right.

VIRTUS AVG.

IV. 3. the same figure, naked, save a helmet and mantle, looking to the left.

VIRTUS AVG.

Mr. *Foote's*, *mine*, Mr. *Meadows*, and Mr. *Mussel's*.

In Mr. *Gale's* cabinet, in the public schools, *Cambridge*, this coin of our emperor,

VIRTUS.

a female genius in reverse, holds a garland downward, in right, her left leaning on a *bacillum*: being the figure of *Letitia*.

XII.

A. D. 293, *may* 12, 21.

XII. 9. the same figure as the last, looking to the right.

VIRTUS AVG.

Mr. Foote's, struck *may* 12.

Our emperor had foresight enough to see a storm arising against him. for he heard, that the two emperors on the continent met at *Milan*, this year, on the 1st of *march*, there to celebrate the ceremonious festival of the *Decennalia*. and there they created two Cæsars, *Constantius Chlorus*, father of *Constantine the great*, and *Galerius Armentarius*. they adopted them both, and to link them more firmly to their interest, married them into their own families.

CARAVSIVS perceived their purpose in it: but concealed his knowledge thereof. they were proclaim'd Cæsars at *Nicomedia*, *Diocletian's* favorite city, on *may* 21, being the festival of *Agonalia Jani Junii*.

Accordingly you find a coin printed in *Banduri* II. p. 5, of *Diocletian*.

PROVIDENTIA DEORVM.

struck upon this occasion. in the obverse, the emperor in the consular robe: reverse, he stands before an altar, a female genius with him, in an act of religion. this confirms sufficiently my former sentiments on this legend. p. 11, *Banduri* plainly illustrates this meaning.

Maximian

A. D. 293, *may* 21.

Maximian struck the like, upon the like occasion, particularly *Banduri*, p. 75.

The *Romans* always conducted their affairs so, as that they might fall on festival days proper for the occasion, as much as possible; as it were, tying down Providence to concur with them, and afford a favorable event. and for this reason are their coins the public monuments of their actions, and of their gratitude to heaven, to be annexed to the festivals of their deities: which is the principal plan I here go upon; and which will be largely exemplified in the subsequent parts of this work.

Here they chose *march* 1 for the purpose of creating *Cæsars*, because the great festivity of *Mars*. so *Diocletian* formerly appointed *Maximian* Cæsar, on *nov.* 21, being the festival of *Liberalia* II. sacred to demigods, heroes, and nymphs, the companions of *Bacchus*. whereby we may correct the vulgar annals one day, who assign the 20th for that event.

So *Maximian* was created *Augustus* on *april* 1, because sacred to *Fortuna virilis*. and this is a consideration that will adjust numbers of old dates in chronology. the great persecution began at the *Terminalia* festival, A. D. 302. kalends of *may* 305, *Diocletian* and *Maximian* resign the purple, and create two new Cæsars, *Severus* and *Maximinus junior*. *Ludi Florales*.

The

A. D. 293, *aug.*

The present creation was done with great pomp; and that pomp was religious: for it was the second celebration of the *Decennalia*.

Chlorus having received his new dignity, was sent against *CARAVSIVS*, as well acquainted with *British* affairs, having formerly been here in a command; and where he married *Helena* of the *Brittish* blood-royal; a matter which I proved, in a discourse delivered to the *Antiquarian* Society, *july* 26, 1753. *Maximian* had so much fear of divine vengeance for perfidy, and breach of solemn faith given, that he did not care, the second time, to contend with our emperor, directly; tho' he did it obliquely, and as by deputy, in his *Cæsar*.

Chlorus begins his operations against the allies of *CARAVSIVS*, inhabitants of the countries bordering on the ocean. these he could come at, without risking the sea; and they were the *Franci* and *Batavi*. these were all hitherto properly under the domination of *CARAVSIVS*. the panegyrist writes, that *Batavia* was at this time held by divers kings of the *Franci*, and they were allies of *CARAVSIVS*: and against whom *Chlorus* now bent his arms: and spends this summer; not without success. for *Maximian* in the mean time, guarded the *Rhine*, to prevent succours coming to them from beyond the river; and excites the *Saxons*, *Alamans*, and maritime *Germans*,
who

A. D. 293, *Octob.*

who were *his* allies, or dependants, to invade *Brittain* by shipping.

CARAVSIVS repell'd the invaders, and made great slaughter of them, he took one of their kings prisoner. It now was boined

IV. 1. wherein he is saluted *Imp. Germanicus Maximus.* a trophy, under which, two captives.

GERMANICVS MAXV^{mus}.
IV. 2. a coin in *Genebrier*, and in the *Bodleian* library. a trophy, under which, two captives.

VICTORIA GER^{manica}.



A. D. 294, *Jan. 1.*

Constantius Chlorus, Cæsar, } consuls at *Rome*.
Maximian Galerius, Cæsar, }

M. A. Val. CARAVSIVS, IVth time consul in *Brittain*.

VIth and VIIth year of **CARAVSIVS**.

I i The

A. D. 294. jan. 1.

The imperial title thus.
 IMP. C. M. AVR. VAL. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG.
 PONT. MAX. CEANGIC. MAX. GERMANIC.
 MAX. TR. POT. III. COS. III. P. P. PROCOS.

Chlorus and *Galerius* were made consuls this year, according to rule, upon their new dignity. and this proves the plan of our chronology. our emperor easily foresaw this would be a year of action, therefore took on him the IIIth consulate. time has envied us the record of his *Fasti*; so that we can't know his colleague. but that singular coin of my friend, the reverend Mr. *Foot*, assures us of his IIIth consulate. thus.

XII. 3. in the obverse, the emperor's bust has on, the consular embroider'd *chlamys*. in the reverse, he stands in the complete consular robe, holding in his right hand the globe of empire; in his left, a scroll of paper, or vellum, as usual. in *Somerset-house* garden is such another figure, antique, belonging to king *Charles I.* among many more such curious works; dispersed in the civil wars. that excellent statue of *Cicero*, of the *Arundel* collection, now at *Oxford*, Lady *Pomfret*'s donation, such another.

The legend of our coin is

COS. III.

most assuredly struck this jan. 1.

On

A. D. 294, jan. 1.

On this same day, were struck the unhelmeted heads of our emperor, looking to the right: by our XIIth Canon.

VII. 3. an elegant silver coin of Dr. Mead's, and of Mr. Kemp's, struck this day.

PAX AVG.

the emperor's head, laureate, in obverse, in his consular *chlamys*; holds the ivory *scipio* in his right, the consular scepter. the female genius of the reverse has a *cornucopia* in her left arm: a sprig in right. in the gold medallion of *Tetricus*, exhibited by *de Boze*, in *Philosoph. Transf.* XLVIII. pars I. he holds in his left hand the consular scepter; not the representative of the *Gallic* empire: "which (says he) completed the glory " and happiness of *Aurelian*."

'Tis pretty to observe the curiosity in our emperor's coins, and the secret meaning contain'd therein.

On jan. 1, this year, when peace or war were uncertain, to show he was prepar'd for both, was struck

XIV. 8. a coin of mine, found, with a great many more, in an urn, at *Fleet*, in *Lincolnshire Holland*, by Mr. *Edward Lenton*, many years ago. in the obverse, our emperor's bust looks toward the right, radiate, without helmet, in armor, with a shield on his left shoulder, whereon is manifest the signature of a lion

A. D. 294, jan. 1.

passant, as our heralds call it. this was a compliment he paid to the *Legio III. Flavia*, being their ensign. The emperor holds a spear over his right shoulder.

VIRTUS CARAVSI AVG.

reverse, plain,

PAX AVG.

XXIV. 9. an elegant coin of Mr. *Morant's*, the learned Antiquary of *Colchester*, found there. the emperor appears in busto, looking toward the right, without helmet, a radiate crown, in armor, a shield on his left shoulder, a spear in his right hand, held over his right shoulder.

IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG.

reverse, the goddess of health, giving drink out of a cup, to a snake.

SALVS PVBLICA.

in *area. B. E. Britannicus exercitus*. in exergue MLXXI. *Monetarium Collegii undeviginti Londinense*. this coin was struck on *jan. 1*, but has respect to the approaching solemnity of offering their vows for the safety of the emperor, rightly stiled *Salus publica*, which was done on *jan. 4*.

Furthermore, it has respect to *march 30*, as to its reverse: tho' the obverse fixes it to this day. the 30th is dedicate to *Romana Salus*, as *Ovid* calls it, *Fasti III. v. 882*. the same as *Salus Publica*. as likewise to the

A. D. 294, jan. 4.

ist of *may*. where the holy rites are done in the emperor's house, to *Bona dea*, which is *Salus Publica*, by the empress and women only. here the empress, *pro populo faciens*, is represented under the character of the goddess. on these occasions, it was customary to assume the habits, attributes, and symbols of their deities.

On jan. 1, was struck that coin of Mr. Bells, at Trinity-College library, Cambridge.

XXIX. 1. the emperor's bust in obverse, in armor, a shield on his left arm. he looks to the right, without helmet, radiate, holding a spear over his right shoulder. *Imp. Carausius P. Aug.* reverse

P A X A V G.

the usual type plain, S C. in *area*, *Senatus Consultum*, struck this year, by Canon XIII.

On jan. 4, was struck a coin of Mr. Webb's, the vows of the people then offered for the health of the emperor.

XIX. 2.

S A L V S A V G.

the genius giving drink to a serpent rising from an altar. B E. *Britannicus exercitus*. donatives, for the soldiery. MLXXI. *Monetarium Londinense*, of the College of XXI. the reverend Mr. Bye of Maidstone.

XIV.

[A. D. 294, jan. 4, 30.

Also a coin of *mine*.

XIV. 3.

SALVS AVG.

the type of the reverse is the genius of peace. F O. in *area*, *Flaminis Officinatar*. in exergue M L.

Our emperor, at present, concealed his resentment against his brother-emperors, for attacking him by *Germans*, which terminated but in his own glory: supposing their fury would there cease. therefore this year, on the usual day, *jan. 30*, the festivity of peace, he caused the accustomed coins to be struck; as no hostility had been committed on *Brittain*. these coins were those I call plain, without notes or letters on *area*, or exergue.

Jan. 4, a coin of Mr. *Grave's*. the genius looking to the left, gives drink to a snake out of a cup.

XXXI. 2.

SALVS AVGGG.

struck *jan. 4*, this year.

XXX. 2.

a silver coin of *mine*, struck *jan. 30*.

PAX AVG.

XV. 10. a brass coin of *mine*, struck on another of *Gallienus*.

PAX AVG.

XVII. 3. a coin of Dr. *Ducarel's*. *Carausius*, P. F. *Aug.* and of Mr. *Matthew Channer* of *Ivinghoe*.

PAX

A. D. 294, jan. 30.

PAX AVG.

XVIII. 2. *Erasmus Earl*, esq; *Imp. Carausius Aug.*
the reverend Mr. *Graves's* of *Claverton*, by *Bath*.

PAX AVG.

XVIII. 5. a coin of Mr. *Footé's*. *Imp. Carausius*
P. F. Aug.

PAX AVG.

the genius holds a *cornucopia* in her left arm, instead
of the usual *basta*. 'tis indeed the concomitant of
peace. *mine*, the gift of Dr. *Tyson*.

V. 9. a coin of *mine*. the type of *Moneta*, equally
a concomitant of peace.

PAX AVG.

VIII. 4. a coin of Mr. *Duane's*, and of *mine*. the
genius holds a military standard in each hand.

PAX AVG.

XXX. 9. a coin of Mr. *White's*, of *Newgate-street*,
who is extremely diligent in collecting medals; has a
fine series of gold *Brittish*, of *Roman*, of *Saxon* in
silver, and others.

PAX AVGVSTA.

the

A. D. 294, jan. 30.

the reverse is obscure, seeming to have a bust. but the legend is to be read.

XXXI. 4.

PAX AVGG.

the type as usual, and plain, without *area*, or exergue, which fixes it to this year; meaning the emperor and his son.

X. 5. a remarkable coin of Mr. Foote's,

PAX AVG.

the genius female holds a garland in right, a head or busto in her left. this was a coin struck by the *Ulpian* legion: *Astarte* holding the head of *Osiris*. a *Syrian* legion struck the coin after their own country manner. it was station'd at *Corbridge, Northumberland*, where is the *Greek* altar to *Astarte*, now in possession of the reverend Mr. *Walton*. another altar there, erected to *Hercules* the *Tyrian*. these two were the chief deities of the *Tyrians*. of this head of *Astarte*, *Lucian* speaks, *de Dea Syria*, reciting a fable of its being made of paper, and swimming in a boat from *Egypt* to *Byblus* in *Syria*, in seven days, annually. this was at our *Easter*-time of the year. for the word is derived from her. many coins of *Astarte* in *Vaillant*, with this head in one hand, a cross in the other. the head was a substitute of a human sacrifice, offer'd up by the *Easterns*, at this time of the year, as well as by
our

A. D. 294, *feb.* 11.

our Druids: from most antient tradition and prophetic notices of the MESSIAH, who, as then, was to suffer for mankind. see p. 30. cap. II.

These are coins of PAX, plain, without letters in *area*, or exergue, struck this year, by Canon XII.

On this day, sacred to *Genius* and *Faunus*, the *ludi Genealici*, was struck that most curious coin of Mr. *Morant's*. the emperor, in obverse, appears in armour, looking to the left. 'tis a half length, his whole right arm visible, holds a javelin over his shoulder.

XXX. 6. LAETITIA AVG.

the genius in the reverse has plainly a vail on, in her right a *corolla*, in left an anchor-like *bacillum*. the language of this coin is manifest and striking, holding forth, in obverse, the intrepidity becoming a great soul, founded on duly executing the offices of religion in reverse, with joy and chearfulness.

On this same *feb.* 11, was struck a silver coin of Mr. *White's*. the emperor's bust, beardless, laureate. reverse, a galley: being a compliment to the navy.

A. D. 294, *feb. 11, march 17.*

XXXI. .3

LAETITIA AVG.

in exergue R S R, struck at *Rutupium*, for presents to the marine.

XV. 5. a coin of *mine*.

LAETITIA AVG.

a female genius holds a garland in her right, downward; in her left, a branch rested on the ground. C. in exergue, importing the *Thornburgh* Mint at *Cata-ractonium*.

On *march 17* was struck,

XXVII. 5. the *Liberalia* festival, commemorative of our emperor providing an heir to succeed him.

PROVIDENTIA AVG.

the usual type, with *sertum* and *bacillum*.

XXIV. 6. on this same *march 17*, was struck this coin,

PROVID. AVG.

Mr. *Doharty*. the female genius leans her right on a truncheon, in her left arm a *cornucopia*.

On

A. D. 294, *march* 25, 30.

On *march* 25, was struck a coin of *mine*,

XV. 7.

HILARITAS AVG.

the high festival to the mother of the gods, called *Hilaria*.

On *march* 30 was struck a coin of *mine*, given to me by Mr. *Collins*. the genius holds two military standards.

XIX. 6.

CONCORDIA AVGG.

which is a pertinent expression, now on the eve of war: the union of the emperor and his son.

This other coin is equally curious.

XXVII. 10. a genius with a *bacillum*, on which the right hand leans. a *cornucopia* in her left arm, in brass.

CONCORDIA AVGG.

struck the same day. the same is in silver, Mr. *Pointer's*; and belongs to *march* 30, festival of *Concordia*.

A silver coin was in Lord *Oxford's* Collection,

CONCORDIA MILITVM.

in exergue C, for the mintage of *Cataraetonium*.

A. D. 294, *april* 1, 21.

The feast of *Fortuna virilis*, *april* 1.

XIX. 8. a coin of *mine*. Fortune sitting. the wheel. in her right a staff; holds out her left arm, in a complaisant manner.

FORTVNA AVG.

XVI. 7. a coin of Mr. *Mussel's*.

FORTVNA AVG.

Fortune standing, as ready to action: leans her right on a *bacillum*, or truncheon, a *cornucopia* in her left arm. C. in exergue, *Cataractonium*.

April 21, the great festival of the *Palilia*, birth-day of the imperial city. Mr. *Hern*, in his preface to *Walter of Heminford*, gives us an excellent coin of our emperor, struck this day; but of a bad workman. I have ingrav'd it,

XXIX. 2. the picture of the reverse is, as usual, to this day, the *Roman* cognisance, *lupa cum pueris*: the wolf giving suck to the two boys. the legend is a little blunder'd, but presents us with this inscription.

P. M. TR. PoT. V. CoS. IIII.

Pontifex maximus, tribunicia potestate, quintum, consul quartum.

This

A. D. 294, *april 21.*

This gives us a sure connexion of the imperial titles, and the whole scheme of our history; and of the excellent use of medals, that survive all ravage of time. on which account we may well admire the judgment of the antients, in thus consigning the memorial of their actions; which they sought to make eternal. in the exergue of our coin is C L A. which means *Claudentum Southampton*, the place of coinage. observe we, the judgment and good sense of the *Romans* in making the emperors *Pontifex maximus*. 'tis the business of the head of power, to be defender of the faith; and that is, by setting the example, effectuating the impressions of religion. for doctrine, without that, is cold and ineffectual. and

On this day our emperor entered on his Vth Tribunial power: thus titled,

IMP. C. M. AVR. VAL. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG.
PONT. MAX. CEANGIC. MAX. GERMANIC.
MAX. TR. POT. V. COS. III. P. P. PROCOS.

Chlorus was made consul this year, on purpose to begin his operation against CARAVSIVS. but he, collected in himself, unacquainted with fear, was resolv'd to maintain his dignity.

A silver coin of Sir *Andrew Fountain's*, now struck, *lupa cum pueris.*

AMOR.

A. D. 294, *april 21, june 3.*

AMOR.

meaning ROMA, revers'd by the unskilful graver.

Mr. *Hodsal*, the like, silver.

RENOVAT ROMANO.

in exergue R S R. struck at *Rutupium*.

Now it was that our emperor struck those bold coins, Mr. *Sadler's*. *Hercules* tearing the lion.

VII. 10.

VIRTVTE AVG.

it appertains to *june 3*, the feast of *Hercules* and of *Bellona*. a plain defiance to *Maximian*, who called himself *Herculius*; and affected to claim him for his guardian deity. yet he at present feared so much the divine justice, toward violation of faith, that he committed the war against our emperor to *Constantius*; nor would he a second time venture the chance of being beaten. he now was meditating a journey into *Africa*, against the *Quinquegentiani*, who were rising in arms.

A like defiance our emperor holds forth in a coin of *mine*.

IOVI STATORI AVG.

pointing to *Diocletian*, calling himself *Jovius*. it also regards our emperor himself, having now reigned more than

A. D. 294, *june 3, 5. july 6.*

than six years : which *Banduri* observes of a like coin of *Diocletian's*.

Our emperor equally gloried in the title of *Neptunius*, and whose help it was his business now to implore.

On *june 5*, this year, was struck that silver coin in *Banduri*. the bust laureate. reverse, the type of *Moneta*, and proper enough to show the emperor's great liberality.

II. 4. FIDEM MILITVM NN.

it regards the emperors, father and son ; and was struck this year, on the festival of most high account, sacred to *Deus Fidius*, the god with three names, *Fidio trinomio*, *Sanco*, *Semoni* : *Jovi Sponsali*. wherein they had some obscure knowledge of the mystical nature of the deity, subsisting in distinct personalities ; deriv'd to 'em from old patriarchal times.

V. 7. Duke of *Devonshire's*, brass.

LEG. VIII. GEmina.

the legion was quartered in *Armorica*, and came over with *CARAVSIVS*. cognifance, a bull. the coin was stamp'd at *London* on *july 6*, at the *ludi Apollinares* ; when a bull, with gilded horns, and rich trappings, was the sacrifice of the feast. the legion was double.

Thus we find it noted to this year, in the *Paschalion*, and in the *Fasti Idatii*.

Castra

A. D. 294, July.

Castra facta in Sarmatia, contra Acincon: et Bononiam.

This note is a good *Parapigma* to fix our chronology, and gives a summary of the operations of the two Cæsars this year. *Galerius* besieges *Acincum*, or *Aquincum*, a city in *Pannonia*, now *Buda* in *Hungary*; he fought some battles with the *Sarmatians*. young *Constantine mag.* son of *Constantius Chlorus*, by our countrywoman princess *Helena*, was with him in the camp, and signaliz'd himself for valor.

Chlorus likewise in *Gaul*, now advances towards *Boloign* in earnest, with a siege. it was as valiantly defended by *Sylvius*; and supplies constantly sent by sea, from *CARAVSIVS*. *Sylvius* was a year older than *Constantine mag.* *Chlorus* likewise attacked the allies of our emperor in *Armorica*.

CARAVSIVS, finding no terms are now to be kept with those on the continent, showed the thunder of his power on the watery element; riding triumphant over the whole coast of *Gaul* and *Spain* with a *British* fleet: he dared even to enter the *Mediterranean*, took some town there on the sea-coast, where he struck money as monuments thereof, both in the *Punic* stile, and in the *Greek*.

The learned *Pagy*, L. C. T. I. p. 314, speaks of *Greek* coins of our emperor, with the *era* of the sixth year, and a *Punic* coin of *CARAVSIVS*, is in the
king

A. D. 294, june, octob. 19.

king of *Sardinia's* cabinet at *Turin*, mentioned by *Dr. Genebrier*.

In the reign of *Probus*, about fourteen years ago, there was a famous marine expedition made by the *Franci*, *Frisones*, *Saxones*, and *Angli*, into the *Mediterranean*, *Sicily*, and *Greece*. they plunder'd *Syracuse* and *Carthage*: and return'd with much spoil. this was perform'd through their expertness in navigation. the learned *Bucher* makes these *Franci* and *Frisones* or *Frisii* to be the same people: and judges them to be akin to the *Phrygii*; and both to the *Britons*.

Before this, in the time of *Gallienus*, the *Franci* invaded *Spain*, took the city of *Taracon*, landed too on the coasts of *Africa*.

Our emperor return'd from his naval expedition on october 19, the *Armilustria*, when they perform the duties of religion in armour.

XVI. 5.

VIRTUS AVG.

Mars standing, his right holds a spear, leans his left on a shield upon the ground. looks to the left. a coin of Mr. *Mussel's*, and of mine.

XXI. 8.

VIRTUS AVG.

a like coin of mine, C. in exergue. struck at *Thornburg* mint, at *Cateric*.

L 1

XXIV. 3.

A. D. 294, *octob.* 27.

XXIV. 3.

VIRTVS AVG.

another of the same, Mr. *Walton's*, Mr. *Jacob's*, and mine. M L. in exergue. struck at *London*.

The military operations of this year ended to the glory of the two emperors, father and son. *Sylvius* defended *Boloign*. now was struck that coin of Lord *Pembroke's*, and the Duke of *Devonshire's*,

II. 1.

ADVENTVS AVGG.

On the return of our emperor and his son with victory. Dr. *Genebrier* fancies the empress comprehended in this legend. but the legend shows plainly, it means to celebrate the valor of the young emperor. R S R. in exergue. I can readily agree that

V. 8. exhibits the mother of our young emperor, holding out a sprig, which means her son. she is in the form of victory.

VICTORIA AVGG.

In another,

XIV. 10. the empress is sacrificing on an altar.

VICTORIA AVGG.

a coin of mine. these were struck on *oct.* 27, this year, at the *ludi Victoriae*.

Now

A. D. 294, octob. 27, nov. 5, 14, dec. 25.

Now the Senate of Brittain struck that coin of Mr. Gale's in his cabinet at Cambridge. on nov. 5, the great *Neptunalian* Festival, particularly celebrated by the marine, for seven days together.

CONSERVAT AVG.

Neptune sitting, resting his right hand on an anchor, in his left a trident. struck at *Cataractonium*: as a memorial of his glorious marine expedition.

Nov. 14, *Severi natalitii ludi*. This legion celebrated the birth of their founder in this coin of Mr. White's.

LEG. II. PARTH.

the centaur holding the imperial globe in his right, his mantle flowing, a club in his left.

On decemb. 25, at the horseracings of *Mitbras*, to the honor of the rising genius of *Sylvius* was struck

V. I.

ORIENS AVG.

a coin of Mr. Ames's. *Sol*, with the *flagrum*, looking to the right. C. in exergue. *Cataractonium*. *Cateric*, *Yorkshire*. this is in the *Bodleian* library, in silver, RSR. in exergue.

A. D. 294, dec. 25.

IX. 8. a coin of Mr. *Footé's*. the figure as the preceding, his right hand held forth and elevated. a *flagrum* in left.

ORIENS AVG.

SP. in *area*, MLXXI. in exergue.

This figure of *Apollo* is copied from that famous *Coloss* of *Rhodes*, one of the wonders of the world, and of *Grecian* art. for in that elevated right hand, went up the stair-case which was ascended, to light the lamp, which he held in his hand, as a guide at sea.

XXII. 10. a coin of Mr. *Johnson's*. the figure as before, save that he holds a globe in his left, to ascertain, that it belongs to young *Sylvius*.

ORIENS AVG.

Our emperor, for an *omen* of the happiness of the succeeding year, strikes this coin at the end of this.

XIII. 4. TEMPORVM FELICITAS.

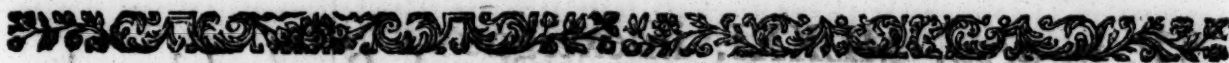
the female genius holds a garland downward in her right hand, the horn of plenty in her left arm. in *Bartley's Antiqu. Rutup.*

XV.

A. D. 294, *dec.* 31.

XV. 6. a coin of *mine*. the genius holds a leaf in her right, the horn of plenty in her left arm. S P. in *area, sacra pecunia.*

TEMPORVM FELicitas



A D. 295, *jan.* 1.

The VIIth year of CARAVSIVS.

Nummius Tuscus,
Annius Cornelius Anullinus, } consuls in *Rome.*

M. A. Val. CARAVSIVS, Vth time consul in *Brittain.*

IMP. C. M. AVR. VAL. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG.
PONT. MAX. CEANGIC. MAX. GERMANIC.
MAX. TR. POT. V. COS. V. P. P. PROCOS.

Come we to the last year of our emperor, when he was in earnest preparing for war; when *Cblorus* was actually besieging all the places he had left on the continent, with *Banonia*; and building a fleet, in order to fight him by sea. CARAVSIVS therefore bestirs himself with vigor; takes on him the fifth consulate; and the coins struck on this occasion proclaim his purpose

A. D. 295, *jan. 1.*

pose, breathing war. he is drest in his armor, With the helmet on his head, and shield on his left shoulder, his face turned to the right.

Thus accoutred, he appears in the coins struck on *tuesday, jan. 1,* this year.

II. 9. the noble gold coin of Lord *Pembroke's*; obverse, a *pegasus*, the impress on his shield; a spear in his right hand, over his right shoulder

reverse, the wolf suckling the two boys.

ROMANORUM RENOVATIO.

this coin had many regards, beside that of new-year's day. *Rome* restor'd, tho' his brother-emperors were willing to cut him off from the empire: the *Palilia*, birth-day of *Rome*, and the high Capitoline *Agon*, this year to be solemnis'd.

The *Pegasus* on his shield pertains to the *Ala Serena*, of which he was colonel, in our present military term, the empress's regiment, which honor he would set in its due regard: this being its device. it was equestrian. *Gallienus* has a coin with the *Pegasus* on the reverse, legend *alacritati*. and it well suited the genius of our emperor, and the quickness wherewith he executed all his purposes.

A. D. 295, jan. 1.

XX. 1. a silver coin of the Duke of *Devonshire's*. the emperor's busto in obverse turn'd to the right, helmeted, a radiate crown, a shield on his left arm, the corslet on, in his right hand a spear, held over his right shoulder.

VIRTUS CARAVSI AVG.

reverse, the emperor on horseback. underneath a captive. in exergue M L.

This coin is designed to commemorate his happy return so lately from his last year's expedition, in his fleet: now revisits his *metropolis*.

ADVENTVS AVG.

XX. 9. a silver coin of Mr. *Webb's*. the laurel upon his helmet.

VIRTUS CARAVSI.

reverse, *lupa cum pueris*. exergue R S R.

ROMANORUM RENOVATIO.

IV. 5. the emperor's bust, turn'd to the right, helmeted, radiate crown thereon, a shield, a spear over the right shoulder. *mine*.

VIRTUS CARAVSI.

reverse.

PAX AVG.

this coin is in Mr. *Gale's* cabinet, *Cambridge*, with C
in

A. D. 295, *jan. 1.*

in *area, Collegium.* and shows our emperor, tho' fully prepared for war, yet not averse to peace.

IV. 10. the emperor's busto in obverse, like the preceding.

VIRTUS CARAVSI AVG.

reverse a galley,

LAETITIA AVG.

a coin of *mine.* tho' struck on this *jan. 1.* yet it has respect to *feb. 11,* the *ludi Genealici.* in both these coins our emperor has a mind to show how little he is dismay'd with the storm from the continent.

XXXI. 1. the emperor's bust to the right, helmeted, in armour. his shield: his right holds a spear over his shoulder, in obverse

VIRTUS CARAVSI.

in the reverse a female genius, with *corolla* in right.

LAETITIA AVG.

the reverend Mr. *Grave's.*

IX. 1. a coin of my friend, the reverend Mr. *Footé's.* the busto turn'd to the right, in armour, helmeted, and over the helmet a crown of laurel, shield and spear as before: in obverse,

VIRTUS

A. D. 295, jan. 1.

VIRTUS CARAVSI.

reverse, victory with palm and *corolla*, underneath a captive.

VICTORIA AVG.

this is intended to commemorate an advantage he had obtain'd over *Constantius* by sea, the year past, in some skirmish: or by his son, at *Boloign*.

XI. 1. a coin of the Duke of *Devonshire's*, and of Capt. *Bootle's*. the emperor's busto turn'd to the right, helmeted, shield. radiate, in his right hand a globe: in obverse.

VIRTUS CARAVSI.

reverse.

PAX AVG.

XXV. 1. Dr. *Green's*, secretary to the *Literary* Society; founded at *Spalding*. the emperor's busto as the preceding, in obverse,

VIRTUS CARAVSI.

reverse,

PAX AVG.

S C. in *area*, struck by authority of the Senate of *Britain*.

XXV. 2. a coin of Mr. *Bell's*. the busto armed as the preceding, turn'd to the right: obverse,

A. D. 295, *jan. 1, 4.*

VIRTUS CARAVSI.

reverse,

PAX AVG.

in *area*, C. *Collegium*, the Corporation of the Mint.

XXVI. 1. a coin of Mr. *Hungerford's*. the emperor's bust armed, radiate, helmeted, and as the preceding: obverse

VIRTUS CARAVSI.

reverse, the type of *laetitia*, with a garland in the right, a *bacillum*, or truncheon, leaned on the ground, in left.

LAETITIA AVG.

in exergue C. struck at the *Thornborough* Mint at *Casteric* in *Yorkshire*, on *jan. 1*, yet respecting *feb. 11*, the *ludi Genealici*.

In all these several coins, our emperor appears truly in martial majesty, with a spirit *Romano-British*. the reverses show him equally prepar'd for the sweets and blandishments of peace, or the horrors of war; little discompos'd at the formidable force ready to assail him.

jan. 4 was struck a coin of *mine*.

XIX. 3. when the people paid their vows for the health of the emperor.

SALVS AVG.

the

A. D. 295, jan. 4, 23.

the genius of health standing, a staff in her left, holds in her right an herb, over an altar, from which arises a snake. B.E. in *area Britannicus exercitus*, presents for the soldiery. in exergue MLXXI. *monetarium Londinense. collegium XXI.*

A coin in the *Cotton* library. *Neptune* their cognifance.

LEG. XXX. VLP. IA.

it had belong'd to *Victorinus* in *Gaul*; and follow'd the fortunes of CARAVSIVS. so amiable was he in his deportment, as to captivate all the military.

The coin was struck jan. 23, *Hadrian's* birth-day. there were more days than one appropriate to the festivity of the legions. this would not fail to make a considerable part in celebration of the *Neptunalia*, or games of *Neptune*, which lasted for a week together. again, at the games instituted to the honor of *Nerva*, who adopted *Trajan*. but now this legion would be particularly regarded, when preparing for a sea-war.

In *Gruter* CCCCXCV. 2. and in *Reland's Palestina*, vol. 1. a *Greek* inscription of this legion. *Cannigeter de Britenburgo*, p. 116, quotes an inscription in *Holland*, upon a base-like stone.

LEG. I. M. P. F. ET

LEG. XXX. V. V.

M m 2

legio

A. D. 295, jan. 23.

legio prima Minervia pia felix. et legio tricesima Ulpia victrix.

The former called *Minervia*, because raised by *Domitian*, who was fond of being thought the son of *Minerva*, under a notion of his being *Messiah*, born of a virgin. vide *De camp's* coins, p. 11, where this notion is enlarged on.

Another, p. 21, of *Cannigeter*.

MATRIBVS
BRITTIS
L. VALERIVS
MIL. LEG. XXX.

V. V.

V. S. L. M.

Another in the same page, imperfect, thus,

M. BRITTIS MAX.
ACISLANDA. C---
M. L. XXX. V. V.
CVIPRAE. PVR---

found at *Santen* in the Dutchy of *Cleve*, below *Wesal*.

In *Banduri*, vol. I. p. 318. it occurs *legio tricesima Ulpia victrix pia felix*.

We may observe 1. this legion, which was marine, was station'd about the lower *Rhine*, ready to go on board

A. D. 295, *march* 1.

board when called for: and had been frequently in CARAVSIVS his sea-expeditions, under *Maximian*.

2. from the MATRIBVS BRITTIS, which is the same as *Britannicis*, they appear to have a relation to and knowledge of *Brittain*. having been there before. further,

III. 4. MARS VLTOR

is called to his assistance, against perjury and breach of treaty. a coin of *mine*, struck *march* 1, the great feast to *Mars*.

XX. 4. LEG. VIII. INVICTA.

silver. Sir *John Abdy's*. a ram. struck on *march* 17, the sun then entering the sign *aries*, the *Liberalia Dionysiac* festival, when a ram was sacrificed customarily, with gilded horns, in honor of *Bacchus*. the ram here looks to the right. this coin was as an annual compliment, to the young emperor *Sylvius*.

XX. 3. the same in silver, Duke of *Devonshire's*. the ram looks to the left.

A coin of *mine*, in brass. the ram looks to the left.

LEG. VIII. IN.

A. D. 295, *april 21.*

A coin in Mr. *Gale's* cabinet, *Cambridge.*

PROVIDENTIA AVG.

Imp. Carausius Aug. obverse. a genius standing, in her right a globe, in her left arm a *cornucopia.* in exergue C. *Cataraetonium.* struck this day.

Our emperor thus addresses Fortune on the day dedicate to her, *april 1, Fortunæ virili,* a coin in Mr. *Gale's* cabinet.

FORTVNAE.

Fortune standing, in her right a staff, in her left arm a *cornucopia.*

April 21, is the great birth-day of the foundation of the imperial city, at this time mistress of the greater part of the then known world. this was called the *Palilia.* and now commenced the VIth year of our emperor's Tribunicial power. but he never arriv'd at the VIIth, as *Mezzabarba* recounts in *Occo.* the imperial *Fasti* of our emperor then stood thus,

IMP. C. M. AVR. VAL. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG.
PONT. MAX. CEANGIC. MAX. GERMANIC.
MAX. TR. POT. VI. COS. V. P. P. PROCOS.

On this day he paid his devotions in his temple at GRANTA, dedicated *Romæ Aeternae,* in his journey
to

A. D. 295, *may* 27.

to *York*, where he purposed to celebrate the ensuing Capitoline *Agon*: and put the northern part of his dominion into a quiet posture: whilst he prepar'd to withstand the attempts of *Chlorus*.

On this same day *Mamertinus* the Orator pronounced his first Panegyric to *Maximian*, at his palace of *Treves*. tho' the Critics do not fix the time rightly.

On *may* 27, the Capitoline *Agon* was celebrated by our emperor at *York*; where he was collecting his forces. this was the LIII^d *Agon* from the institution, by *Domitian*; recurring every five years. this circle of time is commemorated by our emperor in that coin

XXII. 4. Dr. *Davis's*. the type of the reverse is noble: the emperor helmeted in armour, the spear poised, fit for action, in his right. his left holds forth the globe of empire, as ready to contend for it.

SAECVLI FELICITAS.

in *area* S P. *sacra pecunia*, money allotted for the charge of the great solemnity. C. in exerguë, struck at *Cataractonium*. to commemorate their thanks for the present, and vows for the continuance of the prosperity of the empire.

Now was struck that coin in silver, of the famous *Peirescius*, *Imp. C. Carausius*, P. F. *Aug.* obverse. the emperor's bust laureate. reverse,

I O V I

A. D. 295, may 27.

IOVI ET HERCVLI CONS. AVGG.

undoubtedly it means to claim the protection of the two deities, particularly regarded on this great festival, to our two *Augg.* the emperor and his son. it glances to the two emperors on the continent. *Diocletian* vainly called himself *Jovius*; *Maximian, Herculus*, as the son of *Diocletian*.

He likewise celebrates *Apollo* under the title of *Invictus*, in a coin of Mr. *Foote's*.

XXVII. 3. INVICTVS AVG.

the figure is *Apollo* looking to the right. Mr. *Ames* has the same coin, the deity looking to the left. the legend is an invocation of his aid; now on the eve of a war. the title of *Invictus*, on so many of his coins, gives us a just idea of the spirit of the man. but alas, such is the state of humanity, the treacherous *Allectus* murders this brave emperor in the imperial palace, at *York*, as our old *Brittish* author, *Nennius*, tells us, who lived less than two hundred years after him. the palace was where now is the *Beadern, Bedebyrn*, which means *domus Orationis*, being the site of the empress *Helena's* chapel. this was during the celebration of the *Agon*, and at a time, when he was preparing with all his might, to contend with the naval force of the rest of the *Roman* empire. and we have no reason to make a bad prognostic of his success, when we reflect upon

CA-

A. D. 295, *may.* 27.

CARAVSIVS's great power and skill, and the intire love of the soldiery, and of the whole *Brittish* nation, where he had reign'd so long with the greatest glory: and that *Allectus*, a person inferior to the genius of CARAVSIVS, maintain'd his ill-gotten sovereignty of *Brittain*, for three years after. at last *Chlorus* subdued him; who was destin'd by Providence to cherish Christianity, languishing, both here, and on the continent: and prepare for the glorious *Æra* of our countryman, his son, *Constantine the great*, to establish it on the protection of the civil power.

The sovereign Disposer of all events was directing human affairs, so as to bring about the purpose of reducing again the *Roman* empire under one head, for the benefit of his church. that as *Messiah* was born under *Augustus*, and the effectual commencement of the *Roman* monarchy; which had subdued and civilized the world, for the proper introduction of pure religion: so, for the same reason, it was now to become again a monarchy: and *that* stronger, and more extended, and more peaceful, than in *Augustus's* time.

This was the state of the world under *Constantine the great*. when the church was thoroughly purged by the fire of persecution; and, as the nature of things requir'd, conjoin'd to the civil power, whose genuine office it is to protect it.

A. D. 295.

Society and government, like the human body, consists of two parts; the civil, which may be compar'd to the body; and religion, which must be thought the soul of that *compositum*. when these are duly united, well conducted, and ballanced, *there* is the compleatest felicity, which this world can present. and this was the true purport of Christianity.

This same year, *Serena*, *Diocletian's* wife, who may be stiled CARAVSIVS his patroness, was killed for her religion. a name like that of *Tranquillina*, given from the gravity of her deportment.

Thus have I, with brevity, endeavor'd to bring order out of confusion, light from darkness; and shewn, how by the help of these coins, we may draw out many outlines, of the life of our emperor, who was really an extraordinary great man: and by laying these lines together, we produce a plan of his history, where we have so little of it in authors.

Hereafter I shall enlarge it, and at the same time extend the use and the pleasure of these kind of curious antiquities, in general, for illustrating old history. but as to that of CARAVSIVS, 'tis an history highly interesting to *Brittain*; and at this time more eminently striking: when with our safety, as well as felicity, that of the empire of the sea is inseparably connected.

Toleremus

Toleremus igitur silentia Historicorum, cum lacunas impleant luculentissimi Numismatum thesauri; quæ fere integram Heroum historiam conficiunt: & seriem temporum felici nexu continuant, utpotè prudenter in id inventa, ut futura sæcula de suis temporibus commoneant.
 Diff. de Carausio in *Analector.* Lipsiæ. To. II. 1725.

I have now finished XXXI plates of coins, which completes the number of 310 different ones of CARAVSIVS. those that please to send me any of their coins, may depend upon having them carefully return'd.

The plates themselves, however agreeable to the sight in the whole, or in the single coins, yet could not possibly be done with regard to any order of time or circumstance of facts, of days, of matter in history: because we are oblig'd to engrave them as the coins come to hand. therefore each single plate appears as a rich drawer or cabinet, wherein the coins of the same emperor are dispos'd in the cells. but the history before us is design'd (as was said) to bring order out of confusion: and that not only in the history of CARAVSIVS; but to be of prime use in other like histories.

Three years after, when *Cblorus* had subdued *Allectus*, we find coins struck here, by him, by *Diocletian* and *Maximian*, in abundance, such as the following. but first I must mention

A coin of mine, brass, *Carinus*, reverse two figures, *Carus* and him in military habit, holding up between

N n 2

them

them an image of victory; under which, in the middle of the *area*, B. signifying *Britannia*. legend *Virtus Augg.*

A coin of *mine*, *Diocletian*, silver. two figures, as before, B. *Britannia*. legend, *Concordia militum*.

Diocletian, brass, *mine*, three figures of *Moneta*, with scales and *cornucopia*, for gold, silver, brass. legend, *sacra moneta*, *Augg.* and *Cæs.* *nn.*

Diocletian, *mine*, S F. in *area*, *sacri Fisci*. *genio Populi Romani*.

Maximian, *mine*, S F. in *area*, *sacri Fisci*. *genio Populi Romani*.

Maximian, *mine*. peace, with a transverse spear, holding in her right an image of victory, on a globe. legend *Pax Augg.* in exergue B. *Britannia*.

Maximian, *mine*. two figures with the victory. *concordia militum*, in exergue K. *Carthago*.

Maximian Nob. Cæs. *genio Populi Romani*. B. in *area* on the right, *Britannia*. *mine*.

Maximian, *mine*. *Nob. Cæs.* *genio Populi Romani*. an altar before the genius, B. in *area* on the left. *Britannia*.

Another of the same, *mine*. B Γ. in *area*, *Britannia*. *monetarium tertium*.

Constantius Nob. Cæs. large brass, *mine*. *genio Populi Romani*. an altar before the genius. B. in *area* on the left. in exergue P L C. *percussa Lindi Coloniae*. the walls of the *Roman* mint are standing there, at *Lincoln*, and still called the Mint.

Constantinus Nob. C. large brass, *mine. genio Populi Romani.* an altar. in *area N. Numerator.* the Accountant of the Mint, to the *Flamen.* exergue, P L C. *percussa Lindi Coloniae.*

These, and many more of the like sort, assist and confirm us in our conjectures on these Notations. a general view of those of CARAVSIVS, is as follows.

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They regard the persons striking, 68, 151.

B. *Britannia.*

BE. *Britannicus exercitus,* 84, 116.

C. *Collegium,* the corporation of the Mint, 152, 263, 266.

CE. *Centurio exercitus,* the Serjeants, 147.

DX. *Decuriones,* aldermen, the corporation of ten, 176.

F. *Flamen,* the high-priest, 221.

FO. *Flaminis Officinator,* the Official of the high-priest, 115.

L. *Legatus,* legate to the emperor, 114, 194.

LO. *Legati Officinator,* the head-officer of the legate's Mint, 153.

O. *Officialis,* remembrancer of the Mint, under the *Flamen,* 228.

Q. *Quæstor,* officer of the *Flamens,* treasurer of the Mint, 224.

SC.

S C. *Senatus consultum*, by order of the Senate, 158, 165.

S P. *Sacra pecunia*, money struck for sacred use, 101, 106, 116.

V. *Vicarius*, the same as *Præfectus*, an officer of the *Flamens*, 227. several coins of *Victorinus*, &c. have P. in *area*.

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They regard the place where struck, 68, 191.

C. *Cataractonium*, the *Thornburgh* Mint at *Cateric*, 165. 228.

CXXI. *Cataractonii Collegium Undeviginti*, the collegiate Mint at *Cateric*, *Yorkshire*, 140, 150, 186.

CLA. *Clausentum*, struck at *Southampton*. 253.

IM. *Ifurii monetarium*, *Aldborough* Mint, *Yorkshire*, 191, 226.

M. *Menapia*, *St. David's*, *Wales*.

MC. *Menapiæ cusa*, struck at *St. David's*, 140, 225.

ML. *Monetarium Londinense*, 71. *London* Mint.

MLXXI. *Monetarium Londinense Collegii Undeviginti*, the corporation of the *London* Mint, of 21. 85, 111, 180.

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MSP. *Menapiæ signata pecunia*, 85. money coin'd at *St. David's*.

MSR. *Menapiæ signator Rogarum*, the officer of the emperor's donatives, at *St. David's*, 224.

MXXI. *Menapiæ Collegium Undeviginti*, the corporation Mint of 21, at *St. David's*, 145.

Q. *Quæstor*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 75. Treasurer.

Q. L. *Quæstorium Londini*, the London Exchequer, Treasury, 75.

R S. *Rutupii Signator*, the Mintmaster at Richborough, 235.

R S R. *Rutupii signator Rogarum*, the emperor's officer of the Mint at *Rutupium*, 67, 73, 127, 188, 196, 222.

S. *Sorbioduni*, old *Sarum* Mint, 193.

S P C. *Sorbioduni pecunia cusa*, money struck at *Sorbiodunum*, 93.

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